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Palestinian claims he blew up Pan Am Flight 103

BEIRUT (AP) — A Palestinian terrorist being tried for the assassination of a Jordanian diplomat startled a Beirut court yesterday when he claimed he blew up Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988, killing 270 people.

But the interrogating magistrate dismissed the claim as a lie.

Youssef Sha'aban, 29, a follower of terrorist leader Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council, offered no details to substantiate his assertion. The bombing has in the past been blamed variously on Iran, then Syria and then Libya, which has been targeted by international sanctions.

"I personally blew up the Lockerbie plane," Sha'aban told the six-person judicial council, the highest trial court. "I've told the investigating magistrate about it before but my confession wasn't documented. I say it again now."

The court, presided over by Judge Philip Khairallah, admitted the confession into the minutes without comment.

But Examining Magistrate Saeed Mirza, who interrogated Sha'aban in the Jan. 29 assassination of Jordanian diplomat Naeb Imran Maaytah, denied the suspect ever mentioned the Lockerbie bombing before.

"It's a mere lie. Had Youssef Sha'aban confessed to such a case that still preoccupies the world, I would have given it utmost priority and investigated promptly," Mirza said. "I believe this confession is for the purpose of deception and aims at misleading the investigation, nothing more."

He said he was ready to interrogate Sha'aban "and see what information he has on the Pan Am bombing."

Such an investigation requires authorization from Lebanon's prosecutor general, Mounir Oweidat.

A bomb ripped apart the Pan Am Boeing 747 over the Scottish town of Lockerbie on December 21, 1988, as it flew from London toward New York. All 259 people aboard and 11 people on the ground died.

Namir surgery successful

LABOR and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir was successfully operated on for the removal of a benign brain tumor last night and was in the intensive care unit of the St. Anna Clinic in Lucerne, Switzerland, her doctors reported.

She was to remain in the recovery room for 24-48 hours and will stay at the hospital for at least another eight days for observation.

Peres: Israel to maintain friendly ties with Rome

DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

ISRAEL will maintain friendly relations with the Italian government, but will temporarily refrain from contact with Rome's five neo-fascist ministers, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told his Italian counterpart Antonio Martino in Luxembourg yesterday.

"There are no plans for contact with the five at this time for the time being," an Israeli official said.

Peres's decision fell short of a more activist position favored by some in the Foreign Ministry who want to cool overall relations with Rome, and even temporarily recall Ambassador Avi Pazner. Norway, taking a tougher stance than Israel, has said it would boycott the neo-fascist ministers.

According to participants in the talks, the Italian foreign minister pledged that the Italian government would be "the most pro-Israeli in 20 years" and said there is "no nostalgia for Fascism" in Italy. Martino pledged his country would seek to ensure that the seven top industrialized states next month call for the end of the Arab boycott.

Peres later termed his talks with Martino "very good, open and friendly" and that Israel counted Martino and Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi among its many friends in the Italian government.



An armed Israeli soldier runs toward a Palestinian youth as they engage in a friendly soccer game in a Hebron street as other soldiers watch yesterday. (Reuters)

'Collaborators' families warned against revenge

JON IMMANUEL

THE Palestinian intelligence service yesterday warned families of murdered "collaborators" not to seek revenge against released prisoners convicted of killing their family members.

The Palestinian Preventive Security Service, headed by former fugitives Jibril Rajoub and Mohammed Dahlan, published the warning in the Jerusalem daily *Al-Kuds*.

It said the intelligence service found "that recently some people are trying to take revenge against returnees, freed prisoners or activists."

Police spokesman Capt. Eyad Abu said that many of the 127 freed prisoners that Israel sent to Jericho to serve out their life sentences for murder are in effect being protected by the police against the possibility of attack by their victims' families.

Ahmed Iqbalibayeh, 28, a self-confessed killer of a man he said killed one of his fellow Black Panthers, laughed off the need for protection inside the fenced-in Jameat al-Bir building where he is being guarded. "I am not afraid because I have a heart of rock and can fight like a mountain lion," he said.

Fear of a possible bloodbath if vengeful collaborators encounter cocky former prisoners has helped reopen discussion of the death penalty for killers.

"There may be a death penalty but only for those who killed after September 13," said Freih Abu Meidin, referring to the signing of the Oslo accord. Abu Meidin holds the Justice portfolio in the Palestinian Authority.

Nine of 26 alleged collaborators held in Gaza prison have been released, and none of the others stand accused of serious offenses, Abu Meidin said. Some Israeli security officials think that the warnings and arrests of collaborators is a decoy designed to placate Hamas gunmen who are the real targets of the police. Almost all of the recent killers have been Islamic fundamentalists acting against Israelis and collaborators.

The death penalty "is only in the talking and thinking stage," Abu Meidin said, "but it is according to Western law and Islamic law."

Although changes in the law require Israel's consent, Israel — which did not use the death penalty — never formally canceled the punishment introduced by the British mandate authorities, Abu Meidin said.

Hanan Ashrawi, who heads The Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens' Rights, said the death penalty was out. "I oppose it," she said. "The last draft of the Basic Law does not permit capital punishment and I don't think we should rely on British mandatory regulations. An independent judiciary has to look into these things."

In Nablus, the co-chairman of the civilian liaison committee, Jamil Tarifi, visited prisoners in Juneid jail, some of them killers convicted several times over, and told them not to sign an Israeli-demanded declaration limiting their freedom to Gaza and Jericho until the end of their sentences.

Tarifi said that PLO chairman Yasser Arafat maintains that Israel may restrict freed prisoners to Jericho "only until the Palestinian Authority extends to the whole of the West Bank," which could be within five months if elections to an administrative council are held as planned on October 15.

He provided the inmates with copies of the Cairo agreement translated into Arabic.

In Gaza, Gen. Abdel-Razek Yihye, the new co-chairman of the Joint Security Committee, met with his counterpart, Brig. Yom-Tov Samiye, to discuss the prisoner issue, among other subjects, Gaza sources close to Yihye said.

Brig. Ziad Atrash, the former co-chairman, addressed an angry crowd of hundreds waving pictures of prisoners, including many supporters of groups opposed to the peace process who demanded the release of all prisoners.

Israel is expected to release 1,000 more within the week, to reach 4,000 of the 5,000 it promised to free by June 8.

Yesterday 250 more policemen entered Gaza and another 1,000 are expected in the coming days to bolster the 3,000 currently there. There are 732 in Jericho.

Rabin: Arafat not planning Jerusalem visit

YIGAL KOTZER and news agencies

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin knows of no intention on the part of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to come to Jerusalem and is therefore not dealing with the issue, he said yesterday in Haifa.

Arafat is permitted to go to Gaza or Jericho when he pleases, Rabin said. However, the PLO will have no governmental element in Jerusalem, only in Jericho and Gaza. "There will only be religious institutions in Jerusalem, to which I have no objections. The Waqf was there before 1967, and is responsible only for the religious institutions," Rabin told a gathering of Haifa businessmen.

Rabin said he is preparing responses to the letters he had recently received from Arafat. "I received three letters from Arafat in the past 10 days, and I am preparing the answers. What is at issue is the matter of Palestinian self-rule. For me the main test is Gaza and Jericho, in terms of implementation, the flow of funds, security, and cooperation between us," he said.

The prime minister noted that there had recently been a drop in terror attacks. "These things are not simple; if we had not reached an agreement with the PLO, Hamas would be dominant. I am happy that there has been a recent drop in attacks. They haven't disappeared, but I hope this is not a temporary thing."

Regarding the Golan Heights, Rabin said "the Golan Heights were not conquered so we could settle it, but because it was a security threat, and I am familiar with that threat, and we are dealing with it. We had more problems with the Egyptians, and we returned the Sinai."

Rabin said Likud officials had nerve to attack him while the Begin government had returned Sinai, 80 percent of the land Israel captured in the Six Day War.

Rabin said the settlement plan for Judea and Samaria was terrible from the residents' standpoint, and hurt the IDF because it was forced to transfer large regular army forces to the territories.

"There has never been a period like this year in which the regular army served so much in the territories. It has to divide itself up into a thousand little pieces to guard small children who must be taken to school, to run three times a day after busloads of them on their way to school. This isn't the real IDF — the real IDF is kidnapping Dirani, and the air force," Rabin said.

In Tunis yesterday, Arafat said he would resist any attempts by Israel to change the population makeup of eastern Jerusalem by building more Jewish settlements.

He also reiterated that the city would be the capital of an independent Palestinian state to which he aspires.

Addressing the 30th African summit in Tunis, Arafat accused Israel of imposing "a final settlement" in the Arab-Israeli conflict over Jerusalem despite an agreement with the PLO to leave the issue for future negotiations.

"This is a violation of what we have agreed upon that there should be no preemptive decisions on the issues," Arafat told heads of state and representatives of 52 African nations.

"The government of Israel is trying with statements, measures and positions to impose a fait accompli on an issue that affects the emotions not only of the Palestinian people, but also all Arabs, Moslems and Christians," he said.

"We will not allow... change in the demographic character of the Holy City, sacred to all divine religions."

Geagea accused of bombing, faces death

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Lebanon charged Christian former warlord Samir Geagea yesterday with murdering a church bombing that killed 11 worshippers and wounded 54, and demanded he be put to death.

An official indictment released in Beirut accused Geagea, his right-hand man Fouad Malek and six followers with being behind the February 27 bombing of Our Lady of Deliverance church near the port of Jounieh.

The indictment accused the security organ of Geagea's Lebanese Forces (LF) with having close coordination with Israel.

It said the leader of the ring that carried out the bombing, Jurjus Khouri, had direct contacts with an Israeli intelligence officer, identified as "Lieutenant Colonel Jarafil," before the attack.

Knesset debates national health insurance bill

DAN IZENBERG

THE Knesset yesterday began a marathon debate on the second and third reading of the national health insurance bill which is expected to last until tomorrow morning.

Speaker Shevah Weiss said there were 890 amendments to the bill, counting alternative amendments (i.e., a second amendment in the case the first one is defeated), the sum total is 4,427.

MK Amir Peretz, chairman of the special committee appointed to draft a national health insurance bill, introduced the final draft of the bill for the third time in seven months yesterday. "I hope very much this will be the last time," he said.

Despite the large number of amendments, disagreement between opponents and proponents of the bill boils down to the last paragraph, which makes implementation of the legislation conditional on passage of a workers organization tax. The tax is meant to guarantee funding for the Histadrut.

However, in order to placate the Likud, Peretz and Histadrut secretary-general-elect Haim Ramon have promised to erase the last paragraph if the bill was ready for implementation before the tax was legislated.

"No one will be able to resort to this paragraph on the day the minister of health announces that all the regulations and secondary legislation are completed and he is ready to implement the bill, and the National Insurance Institute says it is set to carry it out," said Peretz. "I will vote to cancel this paragraph the minute I feel it is what is standing in the way of implementing the health bill."

Ramon said that in the wake of his promise, and since the Likud MKs opposed only this paragraph, they should vote for the bill in final reading to provide across-the-board consensus for the legislation. He said that he had presented virtually the same bill to the plenum in first reading last June.

The bill being presented today, said Ramon, includes the same principles as the original legislation:

- cradle-to-grave health insurance
- one of the most progressive health baskets in the world
- freedom to choose any health fund.

Ramon said that when he introduced the bill, he had told the Knesset he would not compromise or retreat from these principles.

Lubavitchers deny heated search for successor

EMILY TORGAN

NEW YORK

LUBAVITCH officials are dismissing reports in the New York press of a heated search for a successor to the Lubavitcher rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, who died Sunday.

"There is no search committee," said Rabbi Manis Friedman. "There is no search. That is absolute rubbish."

Lubavitch spokesman Chaim Chosker complained of a media completely obsessed by the myth of a successor, which he said was not an issue in the community now.

"The rebbe was so generous, one of a kind," said Rabbi Zalman Posner. "There is no one on the horizon that could be imagined."

Schneerson's will is to be released sometime today, according to movement spokesmen.

But Chosker said the will does not name a successor, instead naming one person to act as an "executor to maintain the institution's status quo."

Though there is no successor named, Schneerson took a series of actions that will serve to maintain financial order over his vast empire.

A legal document prepared by Schneerson shortly after his wife's death in 1988 has recently been released. It gives executive and executive control of Schneerson's financial institutions to Rabbi Yehuda Krinsky, his longtime secretary, and Rabbi Abraham Shemtov, who headed Lubavitch institutions in Philadelphia.

A director of a Lubavitch institution in England stressed that

Followers still coming to grips with Schneerson's passing

EMILY TORGAN

NEW YORK

A DAY after Lubavitcher Rebbe Menachem Schneerson's burial, tallit-covered men wept silently at his door.

Under a grey sky, his followers huddled in clusters in front of 770 Eastern Parkway, the Lubavitch world headquarters, talking, smoking and eating.

The only visual remains of Sunday's funeral were reddened eyes and rent garments. The vast crowd had dispersed, and police barricades and hundreds of police officers had vanished. The community's schools and stores were open.

But even a brief conversation in front of the Crown Heights complex showed that Schneerson's death had thrown Lubavitchers into a turmoil that would take years to heal.

"I'm still internalizing it," said Rabbi Sholom Levitch. "I'm coming to grips with the fact that now the rebbe is no longer here on a physical plane. But he's taught us for 44 years, and will continue to guide us."

Order mingled with agony as hundreds stood through the night to pay their final respects. Some tried to jump the almost seven-foot fence topped with barbed wire outside the cemetery. As hundreds of policemen struggled to let thousands of mourners in, scuffles erupted. Shoving and swearing between mourners and police ensued, and a police captain at the scene said two Lubavitchers were arrested for disorderly conduct and one policeman suffered a broken arm.

"Habad will continue to grow based on the groundwork of the movement," said Efraim Klein outside the complex. "This is just the beginning. Many want to perpetuate his memory. I don't know whether he is or is not the *moshiach* now. But the pain means different things to different people."

"A miracle didn't come when he died, but one still could," said another Lubavitcher.

Herb Keiron adds:

In Jerusalem and Kfar Habad, no large gatherings were called yesterday to memorialize the rebbe, but individuals recited psalms and studied *mishnayot* in his honor.

There were also no notices about his death pasted on the walls of haredi neighborhoods.

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MKs tell ministry: Improve hospital safety

EVELYN GORDON

THE Knesset state control committee yesterday demanded that the Health Ministry immediately improve hygiene and safety conditions in operating rooms, in light of the harrowing state comptroller's report on this subject.

The report detailed several severe mistakes which took place during operations: a hip operation which was performed on the wrong hip, the spreading of infections in a surgery ward, leaving gauze pads and metal threads inside patients' bodies, and bringing a patient to the operating room with another patient's medical chart.

Committee chairman David Magen (Likud) said he knew of three women who went blind during eye operations at Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, as a result of the use of improper materials.

The comptroller's report also said there were severe systemic problems in certain hospitals, including a lack of systems to pump out the anesthetic gas used in operating rooms, a lack of equipment such as monitoring machines, and deficiencies in the electrical and air conditioning systems.

Magen asked the Health Ministry to submit a written report to the committee on the steps it has taken to improve conditions in operating rooms.

MK Yoram Lass (Labor) said he was worried about the fate of Kupat Holim patients in light of the financial crisis, and suggested that the comptroller prepare an opinion on politicians' use of the health system "an axe to grind."



OC Medical Corps Brig.-Gen. Michael Weiner (right) yesterday helps lay the cornerstone for the corps' new training campus. (IDF Spokesman)

Clalit administrative personnel call off strike

Last-minute talks avert labor action by 6,000 workers

JUDY SIEGEL

FOLLOWING talks between union officials and Health Minister Efraim Snich, Kupat Holim Clalit administrative and maintenance workers last night called off a strike planned for this morning in hospitals and clinics throughout the country.

The government and the unions agreed to find a solution to the dispute which resulted from non-payment of a 25% wage increase that had been approved by the Histadrut and Kupat Holim Clalit, but not by the Treasury.

The administrative and maintenance personnel issued the threat yesterday after Kupat Holim Clalit's 35,000 workers received their May salaries yesterday, but they failed to receive the increased they

said was promised by management.

Union chief Haim Baranes said yesterday that Histadrut secretary-general Haim Haberfeld and Clalit director-general Avigdor Kaplan had promised 25 percent increases for administrative personnel. However, while all other Clalit sectors have received increases in recent months, the administrative and maintenance workers' hike was not approved by Treasury wage director Shalom Granit.

Meanwhile, a Dahaf survey published last week in *Yediot Aharonot* showed that Clalit has reason to worry: 26% of its members would like to move to another health fund, compared with only

3% of members in the other three health funds. In addition, 93% of members in the smaller funds were satisfied with their health services, compared with only 69% in Clalit.

The survey also found that only 15% favored putting Clalit into receivership immediately; 23% approved allocation of funds to keep the health fund going without a receiver; and 47% favored giving Clalit money temporarily until Ramon takes over.

Asked to comment, Clalit spokesman David Tager said he was "pleased" with the results, since a year ago, the percentage of members who wanted to leave was double.

"The poll shows we have significantly improved our services," he said.

Russia to use locally developed cesarean technique

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Russian Academy of Sciences intends to adopt at all obstetrics departments a "quickie cesarean" surgical technique developed at Jerusalem's Misgav Ladach Hospital.

Hospital medical director Dr. Michael Stark and director-general Reuven Kashani just returned from Moscow at the invitation of the Russian academy, whose doctors were interested in learning the technique.

Instead of sewing together all the layers of abdominal and uterine tissue, some are pulled together in a special way rather than sutured.

This, said Stark, significantly reduces pain and the time needed for hospitalization and recovery.

The technique is slowly being adopted in other Israeli hospitals, but is being spread much more quickly abroad.

Stark performed a number of cesareans at the Central University Hospital in Moscow, as local doctors watched. Stark will return next month to give more lectures on the subject. The Russian academy plans to conduct research jointly with Misgav Ladach on toxemia in pregnancy, Stark said. Russian physicians will come to Jerusalem as part of the project.

Two Greek Orthodox archbishops elevated

HAIM SHAPIRO

THE synod of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem unanimously voted yesterday to elevate two archbishops, who had become embroiled in a dispute with the Constantinople Patriarchate.

Archbishop Timothy of Lydda, secretary to Patriarch Diodoros I, and Archbishop Isychios were both elevated to the rank of Metropolitan. The only rank higher within the Orthodox Church is that of patriarch.

The dispute with Constantinople was a result of connections between the Jerusalem Patriarchate and Greek Orthodox churches and monasteries in the US and Australia. Constantinople, which had insisted that it had the sole

right to establish ties with churches in areas unknown to the church in the Byzantine era, had named the two archbishops as those responsible and insisted that they be deposed.

Although the Jerusalem Patriarchate is independent, the two had kept a low profile during the dispute, which lasted almost a year. Although the Jerusalem Patriarchate quickly agreed to cut its ties with the overseas churches, it was only recently that the two patriarchates finally resolved their differences.

A spokesman for the Jerusalem Patriarchate said that the new ranks were rewards for the churchmen's endurance and patience during the episode.

70 snatched snakes recovered from collector

LIAT COLLINS

SEVENTY snakes and some rare lizards were confiscated Sunday from the home of a Tel Aviv collector following a search at the house by police and Nature Reserves Authority wardens.

Among the confiscated reptiles were some particularly rare species on the verge of extinction. The search began after two men were caught over the weekend in the sandy area between Shikha and Nizanim, catching sand snakes and desert geckos known for their particularly spectacular colors.

The men were found to have three common sand snakes, one red sand snake and four of the geckos. The reptiles were released, while the men were taken to the police station where charges were filed for illegal trapping.

Armed with a search warrant and strong nerves, the police and NRA then went to the homes of the two men and a friend of theirs where they found the other reptiles.

Most of the reptiles had been caught in the sands of the Negev nature reserves, according to NRA spokeswoman Dina Weinstein. In some parts of these re-

serves, these reptiles had become almost extinct because of this kind of trapping, she added. All the reptiles found were protected species which cannot be caught or held in captivity without an NRA permit.

According to the NRA, traders and collectors are attracted to this area where several rare species of snakes exist in the special habitat provided by the meeting of continents.

"The fashion for trapping and trading snakes has developed a great deal over recent years and

smuggling both into and out of the country is an increasingly common phenomenon. Rare species fetch thousands of dollars," said Weinstein.

She reminded potential buyers that nearly all types of snakes need an NRA permit and it is illegal to buy the reptiles even from pet shops without this license.

All the confiscated reptiles will be released into the areas they are presumed to have come from. The trappers did not slip away so easily - their trapping equipment was confiscated as evidence for the court case.

disappeared from Bet Hanassi had been sold abroad.

Shomer said that since the disappearance of Shazar's menora, Bet Hanassi has registered all gifts upon arrival - by hand and by computer - to try to prevent a recurrence of the situation.

Bet Hanassi is also considering a requirement that such gifts be registered by the state archives as a further insurance against removal, he said.

Several MKs suggested that in addition, Bet Hanassi should be subject to the state comptroller's scrutiny.

Rehovot to become part of TV-Tel network

JUDY SIEGEL

REHOVOT will be the second city, after Petah Tikva, to participate in Bezek's TV-Tel experiment, linking homes to data banks via keyboard-equipped TV screens.

Bezek director-general Yitzhak Kaul, on a tour of Rehovot yesterday, suggested that the city join the experiment, since the rate of college-trained individuals there is double that of the national average. TV-Tel is modeled on the Minitel system used in France, where citizens can do banking, order theater tickets, contact their municipality and obtain all types of information using a computer equipped with a modem for communications.

Bezek is also interested in having Rehovot join the computerized infrastructure mapping program that has been arranged with a number of other municipalities. The project, which will map out all water, electricity, sewage and telephone infrastructure, will greatly ease planning of building projects.

Case of missing menora is solved

EVELYN GORDON

A MENORA which disappeared from Bet Hanassi after being given as a gift to former president Zalman Shazar is still in the country, after being bought by an Israeli from a store in Tel Aviv, director-general of Bet Hanassi Arye Shomer told the Knesset finance committee yesterday.

Shomer said the Menora given to Shazar by a Russian Jew was apparently removed from Bet Hanassi by a relative of Shazar's after his death.

According to MK Ariel Weinstein (Likud), who uncovered the story of the missing menora, former president Chaim Herzog told him that several items which had

disappeared from Bet Hanassi had been sold abroad.

Shomer said that since the disappearance of Shazar's menora, Bet Hanassi has registered all gifts upon arrival - by hand and by computer - to try to prevent a recurrence of the situation.

Bet Hanassi is also considering a requirement that such gifts be registered by the state archives as a further insurance against removal, he said.

Several MKs suggested that in addition, Bet Hanassi should be subject to the state comptroller's scrutiny.

Study finds major deficiencies in Beduin educational system

AMIR ROZENBLIT

ONE-FIFTH of Beduin girls never attend school, according to a study of the educational system among the Beduin.

Many Beduin teachers lack teaching certificates, and the need for qualified teachers has far outstripped the number of qualified teachers because Beduin graduates do not seek teaching jobs, according to the study released yesterday by Dr. Yosef Bar-David, at a conference on education among the Beduin held in Beersheba.

Eighty percent of Beduin youngsters do not attend kindergarten, and 75 out of every 100 Beduin pupils entering first grade do not reach 12th grade, according to Dr. Amram Melitz, director of the southern district of the Education Ministry, who was sharply criticized by Beduin teachers during the study day.

Melitz's lecture on "The Beduin Educational System in the Negev" was cut off several times by angry shouts from teachers who disagreed with his findings. They accused him of being responsible for the existing educational problems plaguing the Beduins.

Melitz noted that the number of Beduin pupils had increased in the past decade from 10,000 to 25,000. "Yes, but what about the quality?" he was asked by one of the teachers.

The teachers appeared angry about Melitz's remarks, with one of them crying out: "You are doing everything to perpetuate the existing situation. You cannot escape responsibility for the discrimination and the lack of achievements in the educational system."

Melitz did not deny the problems, admitting that despite the achievements cited, "we are still far away from being satisfied with them. There is a tremendous lack of educational manpower which will be even more strongly felt next year."

"The absurd thing is that the state approved hundreds of positions for qualified teachers in the north and center of the country, so the good teachers naturally are not coming to the Negev. This is why we plan to initiate a course to

train a group of teachers in the Beduin sector. Instead of complaining about what was not done in the past, you should be suggesting ways of improving the situation."

However, the teachers refused to accept Melitz's attempts to describe progress in the Beduin sector.

"All you're trying to do is put out fires," said one teacher. "There is no educational plan for the Beduin sector. Our natural in-

crease is not different from that in Mea Shearim, but amazingly, they don't have any lack of classrooms."

Ahmed Abu Sirhan, from the Tel Sheva parents committee, yelled: "My son is studying in the same hut I studied in. Is such a thing conceivable? Why do they send us the uncertified teachers? Just as you wouldn't send an uncertified doctor to a sick man, it is inconceivable that you would send teachers who are not certified."

Melitz accepted a proposal by

MK Taleb a-Sanaa to create an advisory committee on education in the Beduin sector to operate in conjunction with the director of the district, to improve the level of education in the Beduin sector.

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North Yemen declares brief truce

SANA (Reuters) - The north declared a three-hour cease-fire yesterday in response to what it said was an appeal from the breakaway and besieged south, but there was no sign the latest truce in Yemen's nearly 6-week-old war fared better than earlier ones.

All four previous cease-fires broke down within hours. Three of the truces were called last week amid heightened UN efforts to mediate a peaceful end to the conflict which erupted May 4, breaking up the 4-year-old union of North and South Yemen.

The merger had been popular but was plagued by ideological and political differences. Northern and southern forces, which were never integrated, skirmished for months before erupting in all-out war over a political rift between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his former vice president, Ali Salem al-Beidh.

Beidh, a southerner, declared the south's secession May 20 and named himself president. The breakaway state has not been recognized internationally, but is believed to have the support of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

A northern communique claimed that Saudi forces, including 150 tanks, had massed on the northern border and that the Saudis were mobilizing mercenaries to buttress the south.

The claim could not easily be checked. The Saudis routinely station troops in the border region and there is a military base in Jizan not far from the frontier.

UN envoy Lakhdar Brahimi since Wednesday has been in Yemen and the region talking to northern and southern Yemeni leaders as well as regional powers in an effort to halt the fighting.

Yesterday's truce ran from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. and was called to "give the separatists the opportu-



A Yemeni man holds a desert lizard in a downtown Sana'a street yesterday, looking for a buyer. Desert lizards are considered a delicacy by mountain people. (Reuters)

nity, for the fifth time, to stop fighting and avoid more bloodshed and death," according to the northern-run state news agency SABA.

If the southerners complied, the

truce was to be extended. But if not, the north would resume hostilities, according to government spokesman Abdu Burgh.

By early evening, there was still no independent account of whether

the combatants had laid down their weapons.

Northern officials said they were still assessing whether the south had complied.

There was no word from the southern leadership as to whether it abided by the cease-fire.

SABA said the truce was requested by Deputy Premier Muhammad Abu Shawarib, a northerner who was on a visit to Paris, after he received overtures from the southern leadership. The agency said the northern leader, Ali Abdullah Saleh, responded by calling the truce.

The brevity of the truce implied it could have been designed as no more than a token gesture of goodwill in response to the southern overture.

Late Sunday, the southerners denied earlier reports that northern forces were closing in on the key southern stronghold of Mukalla, about 500 kms northeast of Aden.

The battle for Mukalla, capital of the eastern oil-producing governorate of Hadramaut, involved the closest known ground combat in a conflict that has been a mainly medium-range rocket and field artillery war.

Aden radio quoted a responsible military source, its term for an army spokesman, as denying reports that northern forces were within 34 miles (55 kms) of Mukalla.

But an Associated Press reporter and other Western journalists Saturday were escorted by northern forces to their forward positions 48 kms east of Mukalla. The area was clearly in northern hands.

Northern officials say the leader of the southern revolt is trapped in the Mukalla area. The assertions were strengthened Sunday night when Brahimi, the UN troubleshooter, flew to Mukalla.

Clinton rolls out the red carpet for visiting Akihito

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Clinton recalled the war-fare of the past and pointed to the challenges of the future yesterday as he welcomed Japanese Emperor Akihito to the White House.

"The destinies of our two peoples are inextricably linked," he said.

At a sunny ceremony on the South Lawn, Akihito thanked the United States for helping Japan rebuild after World War II and said that "today our two countries have overcome the deplorable rupture brought about by war."

Clinton recalled that when Akihito visited the United States as crown prince in 1953, "nations were rebuilding from the devastation of war, and vivid memories of that conflict divided our two people."

The emperor was greeted with full honors, stepping out of his limousine onto a red carpet where he and Empress Michiko were greeted by the president and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

After a 21-gun salute and the playing of the two national anthems, the president and emperor reviewed assembled troops from all branches of the US armed forces.

About 4,000 people gathered for the ceremony, many waving fans as the temperature climbed steadily in a late spring heat wave.

"Your majesties visit us at a moment when it is clear that the destinies of our two peoples are inextricably linked," said Clinton.

Clinton continued: "It is a moment in history when every day yields new challenges. But those challenges bring with them the opportunity for us to carve new paths together."

"The Japanese people will not forget the generosity of support which the United States extended to my country after World War II," said the emperor.

The visiting emperor also thanked his hosts for "the indispensable role played by the United States in assuring Japan's security and world peace for the past half century."

"We welcome you not as visitors, but as honored guests and old friends," the president said.

"Today we share a common vision," Clinton continued. "It is a vision of democracy and prosperity... of a world where we trade freely in ideas and goods. It is a vision of a world that protects and secures the rights and freedoms of all human beings. And it is a vision of a world at peace."

When they left, the Clinton escorted the emperor and empress to the North Portico, where they stopped to chat at the edge of a red carpet rolled out over the white marble.

Mrs. Clinton and the empress held their handshake for nearly a minute while saying goodbye.

Turning out of the White House driveway, the motorcade passed a small anti-Japan demonstration in Lafayette Park.

One of the signs read, "Full Redress for Japan Sex Slavery."

The Japanese constitution bars the emperor from anything but a ceremonial role and the president would not discuss substantive issues between the two countries.

Mandela tells OAU: Rwanda shames Africa

TUNIS (Reuters) - President Nelson Mandela, on his grand debut at a pan-African summit, said yesterday the carnage in Rwanda is "a stark and severe rebuke" to African leaders and must be stopped.

Mandela was addressing the opening session of the Organization of African Unity's summit, overshadowed by conflicts in all regions of the continent.

His much-awaited speech stressed the link between peace, stability, democracy, human rights and development.

"Even as I speak, Rwanda stands out as a stark and severe rebuke to all of us for having failed to address these inter-related matters," he told 41 other presidents and a monarch gathered in Tunis.

"As a result of that terrible slaughter of the innocent has taken place and is taking place in front of our very eyes."

"We know it as a matter of fact that we have it in ourselves as Africans to change all this. We must, in action assert our will to do so," Mandela declared.

Mandela, taking South Africa into the OAU for the first time, received a thunderous ovation from heads of state and the public when he entered the hall.

President Hosni Mubarak, the OAU chairman, opened the 30th summit with a call for a minute's silence for three African presidents killed violently since the last summit in Cairo a year ago and for all victims on the continent.

Mubarak also paid tribute to founding OAU president, Ivory Coast's Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who died aged 88, last December.

Introducing Mandela, Mubarak said the South African "would

speak on behalf of all of us."

The OAU, which has had little success in managing conflict affecting the continent since it was formed 31 years ago, now expects new powerful member South Africa and Mandela's moral authority will make the difference.

Nowhere is this more pressing than in the central African state of Rwanda. An estimated 500,000 Rwandans have died in massacres and renewed civil war since their president and that of neighbouring Burundi were killed when the plane bringing them to Kigali was hit by a rocket on April 6.

Burundi itself had then barely recovered from ethnic violence that took about 100,000 lives following the assassination of its first elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, on October 21.

A UN plan to reinforce its over-stretched mission in Rwanda is mired in diplomatic and logistics problems. Fourteen African states that have offered troops have no means to send them in.

Mandela has been trying to play down expectations from South Africa, which was re-admitted to the pan-African and international fold after its historic all-race elections last April.

In press remarks since arriving in Tunis on Sunday, Mandela has stressed South Africa's own daunting internal problems.

"You must remember that a new democratic (South African) government is still trying to settle down and is addressing formidable problems," he told reporters.

In his OAU address he said: "We are ready to contribute what we can to help end the genocide that is taking place in Rwanda."

Missing feminist writer mystifies Bangladesh police

DHAKA (Reuters) - Police hunting Bangladeshi feminist writer Taslima Nasrin said yesterday they were mystified by her decision to stay in hiding and not to seek legal protection.

"We are mystified, if not totally surprised, by her adamant decision not to show up or ask for legal protection despite threats to life," a police officer said.

"The woman has ignored calls for surrendering to a court and defend herself. This shows she has a strong refuge where she thinks she would be safe for long," said the officer.

Nasrin, a physician turned writer in her early 30s, provoked fury from fundamentalists after she allegedly told the *Statesman* newspaper in Calcutta, India, that Islam's holy book, the Koran, could be "revised thoroughly."

In Calcutta, the Indian journalist involved yesterday denied she had misquoted Nasrin.

"I absolutely stand by my story," said Sujata Sen from the *Statesman*, an English-language daily, who interviewed Nasrin during a visit to Calcutta. Sen said she had not used a tape recorder for her interview.

The Bangladesh government ordered Nasrin's arrest after the *Bangladesh Times* reprinted the *Statesman* article. Nasrin said she had been misquoted by the *Statesman*.

"Not a single word in the Koran can be changed. I know that fully well and I have never said anything about changes in the book," she said in a letter to Bangladesh's

parliament.

"The female reporter of *Statesman* failed to understand the difference between the Koran and Sharia (Islamic) law," she said.

asked for changes in the Sharia law to ensure equal rights for men and women.

Police, who believe the fugitive writer is still in Bangladesh, stepped up a hunt for Nasrin after Mufi Nazrul Islam announced an offer of 100,000 taka (\$2,500) to anyone who would kill Nasrin. Islam told a Muslim rally in the southern town of Khulna on Friday that Nasrin "has committed an unforgivable offence against Islam and must be condemned to death."

Tens of thousands of fundamentalists have since demonstrated in Dhaka and elsewhere in the country, calling for her death and punishment for those who supported her. One group handed a memorandum to the Home Ministry on Sunday asking for the introduction of a "blasphemy law" under which to try Nasrin.

"The best option for her is to surrender to the High Court and seek safe custody until she clears herself of the charges," a Home Ministry official said.

The controversy over Nasrin has generated many rumours. Some say she has fled to India while others suggest she may be sheltered in Dhaka's diplomatic circle.

Bangladesh has banned her book *Lajla* (Shame), saying it offends Muslim sentiments and has about the sufferings of Bangladesh's minority Hindus.

Swedish massacre blamed on man rejected by woman

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) - An army officer who killed seven people in a weekend massacre apparently ran amok after a woman scorned him, Swedish media reported yesterday.

Newspapers said the 24-year-old man, described as obsessed with weapons, could also have been on drugs during a shooting rampage, spraying 146 bullets into his victims.

Police said the man, shot in a gun battle with police, had been transferred to a psychiatric institution for tests. Police yesterday named him as Martin Flink, an army shooting instructor.

He killed five young women with his personalised automatic rifle early on Saturday morning in the central Swedish town of Falun, where he was serving in a military garrison.

He then opened fire on two men, killing them both. One of the group of six women survived the attack.

"We have indications that an emotional dispute may have been the reason. Also that he used anabolic steroids. We are examining what substance there is to these claims," Falun Police spokesman Inspector Bertil Jansson said.

Swedish newspapers reported the man had been violent towards a young woman twice in Falun restaurants on Friday night, hours be-

fore he ran amok. He was thrown out of one restaurant.

Police declined to say whether the woman involved was still alive or whether she had been one of the female victims, who had all been attending a voluntary military course at the garrison.

After the incident in the bar the second lieutenant went back to his base, put on his uniform and took his rifle.

He met the group of six women - aged between 19 and 29 - as they made their way home to the same barracks from a restaurant in the early hours of the morning.

The second lieutenant was described in the media as having a weapons fixation which began in childhood. His father was a gunsmith and dealer who had his own workshop at home.

Newspapers said police had calculated that 146 shots, nearly 30-bullet magazines, were fired from the AK-5, a 5.56 mm calibre standard army automatic rifle.

One school friend told the *Dagens Nyheter* the officer had always been interested in weapons. "He always wanted to play war when we others played soccer," he said.

Friends described the man as well-educated, friendly, calm and composed. Defence lawyer Gunnar Lundgren said Flink had not said anything about his motive.

Haiti's military leader declares emergency

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) - The army-backed president declared a state of emergency yesterday, invoking voodoo deities and Haiti's long battle for independence to brace the country for tougher economic sanctions and a possible invasion.

The videotaped message, broadcast before dawn on national television, brought denunciations from the United States and other backers of Haiti's exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, ousted in a 1991 coup.

"It was unclear what measures would accompany the state of emergency. There was no sign of increased military patrols in the capital and streets were calm."

Emile Jonassaint, installed as provisional president by the military May 11 in a move internationally condemned as illegal, ordered the military to "prepare for every eventuality."

The 81-year-old former judge said Haiti "is faced by extreme danger - denigrated, ridiculed, humiliated, strangled. Haiti now risks invasion and occupation. It will be defended. ... Haiti must not die."

He said the United Nations was persecuting Haiti because it did not have the atomic bomb, an allusion to North Korea. But, he added, "Haiti has protectors they don't know about," ending the speech by invoking the name of Agawou, the voodoo god of strength.

Voodoo is extremely popular in Haiti and is often practiced alongside Christianity.

The United States and Canada intensified an economic embargo on Haiti's military coup leaders Friday, banning bank transactions and commercial flights.

The military-backed government has been careful not to bla-

tantly provoke an invasion of the poor Caribbean nation.

US Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager called Jonassaint's declaration illegal under Haitian and international law.

"We regret that the illegal regime seems determined to inflict yet further suffering on the Haitian people who voted for democracy and instead are receiving demagoguery," Schrager said.

President Clinton's special adviser on Haiti, William Gray III, dismissed the address, "I doubt if a speech delivered at 2 a.m. ... by a puppet government really has any major significance," he said on ABC-TV Sunday.

There was no further statement after the pre-dawn speech and journalists who went to Jonassaint's home were turned away by guards.

Sen. Turney Delpo, leader of the pro-Aristide National Front for Change and Democracy, de-

scribed the declaration as an attempt to confuse Haitians with a state of siege, under which martial law is declared.

Other analysts saw it as a symbolic effort to rally Haitians opposed to Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest who was overwhelmingly chosen in 1990 in Haiti's first free election.

Jonassaint saved his harshest words for Aristide, whom he accused of "asking these people to invade Haiti to return us to slavery."

Recalling the nation's founding fathers, who ousted French slaveholder colonists to win independence in 1804, Jonassaint urged Haitians to fight to the death "to resist any foreign intervention."

The nation also was occupied by US soldiers from 1915 to 1934.

Jonassaint read the speech in French, then ad-libbed the highlights in Creole.

Lavish promises, modest deliveries

THE headline: "US Schools to be Required to Serve Nutritious Lunches."

The fine print: In four years.

The headline: "Clinton Signs Bill Offering Free College Education to Student Volunteers."

The fine print: But this assistance will initially be available only to 20,000 of the 15 million US students.

The headline: "Clinton Signs Bill to Cut Deficit \$496 Billion Over Five Years; Hails 'A New Direction for Our Nation'."

The fine print: Most of the cuts come toward the end of the five-year period, and only if the economy grows spiritedly, and only if Congress sticks to its intent.

In Washington, even when promises are kept, the fine print often takes away what the big print proclaims.

President Clinton's boldest idea is to shake up the health care system. But even if his reforms are enacted just as he proposes, they would not take effect until 1998 - the middle of his second term if he is re-elected.

Clinton's second-boldest proposal is to "end welfare (public assistance) as we know it." The headline: "Clinton Proposes Two-Year Limit on Welfare Payments."

The fine print: His plan, requiring recipients

MIKE FEINSILBER

WASHINGTON

to take jobs or perform community service after two years of receiving public assistance, would first apply only to recipients who are 24 years old or younger in 1996.

There is nothing especially sinister or cynical at work here. Ships of state are hard to turn around. Presidents often can do no more, in their four or eight years, than set a direction and hope their successors will not reverse it.

The most ambitious social program in US history, Social Security, was intended to address an immediate and drastic need. The Great Depression had a devastating impact on the elderly. Their unemployment rate was 30 percent and pension and bank failures left them without money they had counted on.

Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed Social Security in January 1935 and it passed in August, but five years elapsed before the first checks trickled out.

Sometimes government can act fast. Former President Johnson's Medicare, proposed in 1965 to help pay medical bills for the elderly, took effect in 1965. President Nixon signed

revenue-sharing into law on Oct. 22, 1972, and the first federal checks to cities, counties and states were in the mail by the end of that year. Within a year after John F. Kennedy proposed the creation of the Peace Corps, 900 volunteers were at work in 16 countries.

When government has no money to spend on ambitious new social initiatives, it sometimes finds an alternative: Enact laws that put the burden on others.

Thus, on his 17th day in office, Clinton could sign the Family Medical Leave Act, requiring companies that employ more than 49 workers to give them unpaid time off upon the birth of a child, an adoption, when a family member becomes seriously ill or if their own health makes them unable to work. Companies had six months to get ready.

The Brady law puts the onus on local law enforcement officials to conduct background checks of gun buyers.

Sometimes Washington does good without fanfare. In his deficit bill, Clinton expanded the earned income credit, which sends cash to people who work full time but earn too little to escape poverty. The number eligible went up from 14 million to 20 million - immediately and so quietly that some were surprised to get a little help from Washington. (AP)



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The Arrow success

THE success of the Arrow test launch on Sunday is good news not only for Israel, but for all democracies. For the achievement of Israel Aircraft Industries is a step towards developing an effective defense against a weapon which for half a century has been in effect invincible.

That Israel is a pioneer in destroying this invincibility is a proud accomplishment. As Defense Ministry Director-General David Ivri put it on Sunday, the results were particularly significant, because they were attained in a new technological field in which experience is minimal. One of Arrow's developers, Ovadia Harari, was less reserved. "We are writing the book," he said.

Ever since the last years of World War II, when the Nazis attacked Britain with a crude version of today's ballistic missiles, the only defense against such attacks was either pre-emptive or retaliatory. That is, either the launching pads of the missiles could be destroyed, or the attacker could be threatened with costly retaliation. In fighting totalitarian regimes, such countermeasures are woefully inadequate.

The Gulf War proved that little has changed since the days of the German V2s. American early-warning satellites and their control stations on the ground could detect a missile launch and compute and transmit data on the time and general area of the missile's arrival within seconds of the launch. But the only available interceptors, the Patriots, were ineffective in protecting the civilian population. Intended for the defense of limited strategic areas, such as ports, airports, and military installations, the Patriots could only deflect the Iraqi Scuds from their course at the last stages of their flight. They could not and did not protect cities.

The Arrow is a far more sophisticated weapon. Once it becomes operational, it should be able to destroy warheads, not just deflect them, and it should intercept incoming missiles at an earlier stage of their flight. This is particularly important against missiles carrying non-conventional warheads: the mere deflection of incoming chemical, biological, or nuclear carriers is obviously useless.

On Sunday, the Arrow pursued the attack missile, locked on it through its sensors, and destroyed it. The day's goal was thus attained, but the experiment was still embryonic, made under "laboratory conditions" - the attack missile was not fired at random, but on a pre-determined course. Yet the test met all expectations, and it bodes well for the development of an effective defense against ballistic missiles within the next three to six years.

Sunday's results also enhance the prospects

of continued American participation in financing the project. As American observers at the site stressed, it is not only the scientific accomplishment that merits continued American support, but the Israeli ability to reach this stage at half of what an equivalent development by the American military would cost.

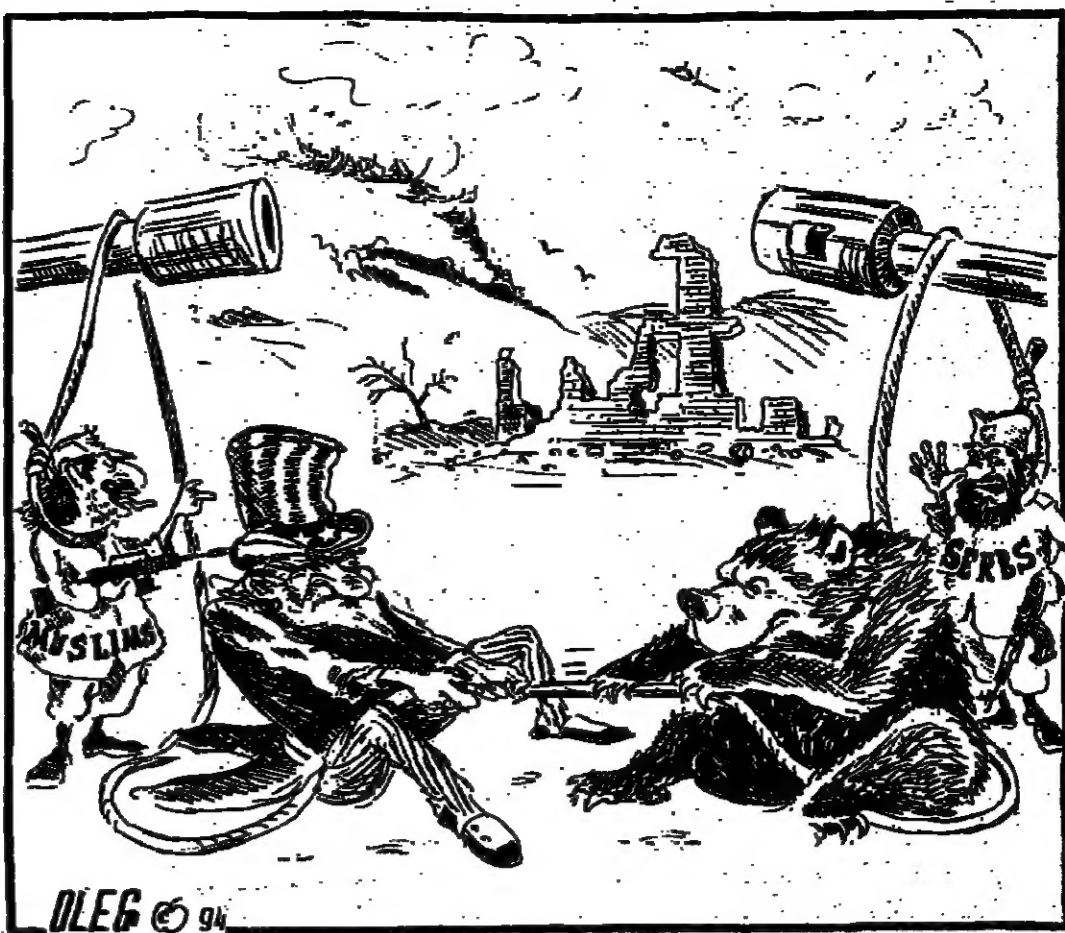
Assuming that the development of the Arrow proceeds according to plan, the operational deployment of the weapon will just about coincide with the time Iran and Iraq are expected to have nuclear capabilities. Iraq is still constrained by UN inspections, but Iran, like Syria, has acquired Scud C missiles from North Korea, whose range is 590 km.

Both countries are interested in the new North Korean missiles, whose development was made possible by the sudden availability of scores of Russian missile experts, who have brought advanced technologies to the North Korean effort. A completely redesigned Scud, known as the Nodong 1, with an estimated range of up to 1,280 km., was flight-tested last year. North Korean and Russian engineers are also working on an entirely new missile, dubbed the Nodong 2, believed to have two stages and an estimated range of 1,920 km. And an even more powerful missile, reported by *Jane's*, may reach the range of 3,200 km.

With such formidable weapons in the hands of totalitarian regimes, it is not only Israel that is threatened. That is why the US, despite defense cuts, is developing the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) program, which is expected to have a new missile interceptor ready for use even before the Arrow, probably as early as 1996. And the US Navy is working on ship-based ballistic missile defenses.

None of these anti-missile missiles can be effective without a foolproof early warning system. The US is developing space-based sensors which would supplement early-warning satellites with a global space-tracking system. It would consist of a constellation of several dozen small satellites at relatively low altitudes, each with several different sensors for detecting and tracking even cold objects in space.

The Gulf War proved that the damage conventional missiles can inflict is limited. But it also showed that even the most advanced technological devices cannot find missile launchers, particularly mobile ones, and destroy them. The importance of intercepting missiles effectively, particularly if they are armed with non-conventional warheads, is therefore paramount. And the development of the Arrow and similar weapons is essential if totalitarian regimes are to be effectively deterred.



Jerusalem's two cities

ANYONE who cites Foreign Minister Peres's Norway letter as proof of the start of a process of concessions on Jerusalem is deliberately ignoring the fact that the past decade has seen Jerusalem partitioned into two cities, Arab and Jewish.

A look at Israeli policy since the city was reunified in 1967 reveals a contradiction. Israel claimed to be making every effort to turn eastern Jerusalem into an integral part of the unified city. But in practice, it initiated moves that brought about its separation and link with the West Bank. This was a Labor government trend in the '70s. A Likud trend in the '80s.

As early as 1967, the government adopted the approach proposed by Menachem Begin and Moshe Dayan, namely (to quote from a cabinet decision) "the status of the Arab residents of Jerusalem is not the same as that of the Arab residents of Galilee, Acre and Jaffa."

The argument over favored treatment of Jerusalem Arabs raged for some years. Advocates of the security-oriented school refused to accept Moshe Dayan's model, which would accord the Arabs of the city special status and even autonomy in running their affairs.

Moshe Sasson of the Foreign Ministry, Shmuel Toleadano of the Prime Minister's Office, Shaul Rosolio of the Israel Police and others complained to prime minister Levi Eshkol that this approach created an impression of a "weak government."

They argued that it would not bring about an "Israelization" of the city's Arabs, but ultimately generate their "Palestinization." Dayan, Teddy Kollek, and others were among those who initiated the policy of national pluralism, autonomy and closer relations between eastern Jerusalem and the West Bank.

On June 29, 1967, a decision was taken to transfer the administration of the Temple Mount to the Islamic Waqf. On September 15, the ministerial committee for Jerusalem decided not to separate

MOSHE AMIRAV

dealings with eastern Jerusalem from those with the West Bank.

"It is impossible to ignore the natural link between Arab Jerusalem and the Arab periphery," it said. In January 1968, during the discussion on visits across the Jordan River bridges, it was again stated that "Jerusalem's status is the same as that of the West Bank."

Partition isn't a new phenomenon. It began long ago

And in another discussion on economic matters, the defense minister said, "We regard the residents of eastern Jerusalem in all respects as residents of the West Bank."

In February 1968, the government granted religious autonomy to the Arabs of eastern Jerusalem, abolishing them of the need to resort to the state's Islamic religious services. Gradually, again with government support, additional institutions like the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation, the Palestinian Chamber of Commerce and the labor unions were set up, embodying the special status of the Arabs of eastern Jerusalem.

The oldest institutions were the foreign consulates. These have continued to serve as diplomatic agents of their countries and conduits to the Arab leadership in eastern Jerusalem. On August 4, 1968, the Knesset adopted justice minister Ya'acov Shimshon Shapira's recommendation for "the Law Governing Legal and Administrative Arrangements."

This gave legal endorsement to the exceptional status of eastern Jerusalem. This situation has no precedent in any other country.

THE NATIONALIST, secessionist trend of the Arabs of Jerusalem

grew, surprisingly enough, even more under Likud rule. Some in the Likud regarded the link between eastern Jerusalem and the West Bank as a guarantee against having to give up the West Bank. The Likud accelerated the building of new housing projects and satellite townships around Jerusalem, evolving a new reality: a binational metropolis.

Thus, a built-up urban belt was created from Bethlehem in the south to Ramallah in the north. There were Arabs who joked about the Likud finally uniting Jerusalem with the West Bank and allowing the Arabs in this metropolitan zone to achieve a 50-percent demographic balance with the Jews.

In those years, relations between the Likud administration and the Arabs further deteriorated against the background of the denial of building permits to Arabs in the district master plan.

They built homes illegally and lived in the fear that there was a plan to expel them from Jerusalem. Their suspicions grew as a result of political provocations, such as the attempts by the Temple Mount Faithful to enter the compound of the mosques, and the decision by minister Ariel Sharon to live in the Old City's Moslem Quarter.

It was precisely this fear of Likud policy that caused the organizing and establishment of the Palestinian institutions which sprouted in Jerusalem toward the end of the '80s. The only person in the Likud to object was Sharon.

In 1988, the intifada closed the circle of the splitting-away of eastern Jerusalem. The fragile coexistence that had existed in the city till then collapsed and a new reality of violent confrontation arose.

Labor governments, acting out of "liberalism," and the Likud, acting out of impotence, ignored the irreversible reality created in Jerusalem over 25 years: Two cities, joined by a thin political thread close to snapping.

The writer was a member of the Jerusalem Municipal Council.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NAZI GAYS

Sir, - I refer to Gabriel Rotello's op-ed of May 30, "The pink patch." For your guidance, the gays I encountered (by the hundreds) in Buchenwald and Flossenbürg had a violet or purple triangle, rather than pink.

Much of the information contained in your analysis is relevant and should reach the public. Yet the basics of portraying gays as victims like those of the Shoah are vastly exaggerated. As a Jewish boy, I dreamed and wished to be treated in the camps (where I was incarcerated for almost three years) as they were.

I am not anti-gay. They deserve tolerance and understanding for their biological and emotional deficiencies. This applies to gays in Israel or the US, but not to Nazi Germany. The German gays were mostly cruel antisemites and if they could have dumped their habits, they would all have been virulent Nazis.

The Hitler regime did not persecute gays in any other European country except Germany and Austria and therefore the only gays in

the concentration camps were Germans. Most of them were capos, block leaders, kitchen or administrative big shots with warm clothing, good food and clean bunks. I never encountered any who were castrated or experimented on. The opposite was true: they raped Jewish kids by the dozens in gruesome orgies that I witnessed.

At the end of 1944, all gays were offered freedom if they joined the Wehrmacht on the Russian front. At the time, I was astonished that almost all refused and preferred to remain in the camp.

At least 90 percent of the gays survived - a high ratio indeed. The experience of the gays in the Holocaust is pale in comparison to the slaughter of the Jews and the cruelties inflicted on them physically, morally and culturally. The German gays came home to their family and neighborhood. We did not and that is why we must alert to Holocaust denials and not to the Nazi German gay experience.

JACK P. EISNER
(Author of *The Survivor*)
Caesarea (New York)

POLITICAL COOPERATION

Sir, - I refer to Sarah Honig's article of June 13, "Tsiddon said working for Netanyahu inside Tsomet."

I have been accused by "some Tsomet circles" of working for Netanyahu. Some days ago, the same circles accused me of working for Sharon. I plead guilty on both counts, having cooperated and hoping to continue to do so, with both gentlemen. Worse, I also cooperated with Lynn, Liba' and Rubinstein in passing the law for direct election of the prime minister and with many others in promoting ideas that I stand for.

Which reminds me of the person who suffered from paranoia and sighed: "Do you think that the fact that I suffer from paranoia is enough of a reason for people to stop persecuting me?"

YOASH TSIDDON-CHATTO
Tel Aviv

FRIGHTENING TACTICS

Sir, - As a first time non-Jewish visitor to Israel, I was both shocked and dismayed to read an advertisement in your paper advocating violence and discrimination against homosexuals. I believe this dangerous and idiotic rhetoric was directly responsible for the violence perpetrated against gays at the recent Yad Vashem memorial service.

Have Jews learned nothing from history? That these same tactics, used all too effectively by the Nazis, are embraced by Jews is overwhelmingly ironic, pathetic and frightening. Life in Israel is dangerous enough for both resident and visitor alike. The last thing this country needs is for its increasingly marginalized radical right to be another source of violence and peril.

DR. CHARLES FRANCHINO
Tel Aviv (New York)

The Jerusalem Post condemned the ad's message in an editorial, but the ad did not incite to violence and had the right to be published. As to Israel being dangerous, surely Dr. Franchino knows it is statistically 10 times safer than New York - Ed. J.P.

BRANDEIS INVITATION

Sir, - I refer to your editorial of May 15, "Disgrace at Brandeis." The decision to grant former UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick an honorary degree was made by the Brandeis Board of Trustees based on Ms. Kirkpatrick's long record of achievement in the foreign policy arena, particularly her efforts on behalf of Israel and in helping to tear down the walls of communism in Eastern Europe. After a small minority of faculty and students reacted negatively to the announcement and their threat to disrupt the commencement ceremonies had appeared in the press, I felt I owed Ms. Kirkpatrick the courtesy of informing her of the campus protest. Contrary to the inaccurate characterization by the Post, however, I also made it clear to her that the university stood by its invitation, and I emphasized that neither I nor the Board of Trustees wished her to withdraw, and urged her to accept the degree and attend commencement as planned.

There also was no effort to "in effect, ask her to withdraw," as the Post described events. In fact, the opposite is true.

SAMUEL O. THIER, M.D.
President,
Brandeis University
Waltham, Mass.

A Jerusalem without Jews

ONE passage in Yasser Arafat's Johannesburg speech has been largely ignored. Against the background of Shimon Peres's letter on Jerusalem, it should be read again and again:

"Now after this agreement... our main battle is Jerusalem," the PLO chief said in Johannesburg. "Jerusalem, the third shrine of the Moslems... And for this I was insisting before signing to have a letter from them, from the Israelis, that Jerusalem is one of the items which has to be under discussion."

"And in this letter, it is very important for everybody to know, I insist to mention, and they have written it, I have this letter, I did not... publish it until now, in this letter we are responsible for all the Christian and the Moslem and the Islamic holy sacred places, and I have insisted to mention the Christian holy sacred places before the Islamic holy sacred places, because I have to be faithful to the agreement between Omar ibn el Khattab... Caliph Omar and Patriarch Sophronius about the surrender of Jerusalem to the Arabs contained the condition that the Jews should not be allowed to settle in the city."

Compare this to the Peres letter: "Therefore, all the Palestinian institutions of East Jerusalem, including the economic, social, educational and cultural, and the holy Christian and Moslem places..."

So Arafat was true to the letter! The Christian "holy places," indeed preceded the Moslem ones! This could not have happened by chance. Clearly, the PLO chief literally dictated the text of Peres's supposedly "naive" letter.

ELYAKIM HA'ETZNI

Which raises the question, what is so special about the agreement between Caliph Omar and Bishop Sophronius? Why does Arafat mention this 1,300-year-old story twice? Is there something in it beyond the conclusion that the man

Arafat's notorious speech held a hidden message

sees himself as the heir of Caliph Omar, setting out to liberate Jerusalem, conquering it a second time in history for the Moslems?

I FOUND the answer in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (Vol. 9, page 264):

"According to Arab sources, the treaty between the Caliph Omar and Patriarch Sophronius about the surrender of Jerusalem to the Arabs contained the condition that the Jews should not be allowed to settle in the city."

POSTSCRIPTS

PULITZER PRIZE-winning author Alice Walker, named a California "state treasure," was horrified when she received the award statuette, a small sculpture of a nude woman's torso - without arms, legs and a head.

So there we are. The PLO leader speaks the truth, unlike our prime minister and foreign minister. Furthermore, his every word should be meticulously checked for hidden meanings, lest one day we all end up paying for our leaders' sloppiness.

One example: In the Jerusalem paper *al-Quds*, Arafat published a "Presidential Order" canceling all military government legislation since 1967.

At this, Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Peres remarked contemptuously: "So what if he said that...?" Rabin called it "bull," while Peres asked, with his characteristic, sanctimonious simplicity: "Can't people write articles any more?"

But this is what an official of the new Palestinian court in Gaza had to say on Israel TV about which law would be applicable in this court: Anything that was in force until 1967, plus any new Palestinian legislation.

The flagrant, unequivocal breach of the Oslo and Cairo agreements has become reality.

So, whose words should be taken seriously?

The writer, a former MK, is an attorney living in Kiryat Arba.

Go slow

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
MICHEL OKSENBURG

PRESIDENT Clinton's decision to continue most-favored-nation trading status for China while pressing for improvements in Beijing's human rights record through other channels is a wise one.

But follow-through is essential. China's leaders, like many Asian leaders, doubt American resolve in the region. Some Chinese leaders suspect that the ultimate American objective is to destabilize and divide China; hence, as they see it, the administration's emphasis on human rights and Tibet.

To elicit Chinese cooperation on matters of serious concern to the US in the strategic, economic and human-rights area requires five measures.

• The US must undertake intensified, broadly focused and regular dialogue with China's leaders. In the 1970s and early 1980s, the strategic dialogue between Washington and Beijing enabled both sides to approach issues from a shared conceptual framework concerning the dangers of Soviet expansionism. That essential facet of Sino-American relations has disappeared. It must be restored. Such dialogue, for example, is essential to elicit Chinese cooperation

The US can help China on human rights, but it'll take patience, firmness and persistence

tion in dissuading North Korea from developing nuclear weapons.

There is another reason for expanding consultations, especially between the Department of Defense and the Chinese military, a powerful actor in domestic affairs. Beijing is in an era of succession politics, and high-level contacts will yield information and influence at a decisive stage in China's evolution.

The strategic basis of Sino-American relations in the post-Cold War era is to be found in the intense interest of both Washington and Beijing in global and regional stability. Both China and the US have crucial roles to play in the maintenance of stability in Korea. Both have an interest in deterring an arms race in Asia and in maintaining the prosperity and stability of Taiwan and Hong Kong.

• The US must now vigorously address such economic issues as protection of intellectual property rights in China and access to the service sector. While China has generally welcomed foreign direct investment, for example, it has protected its banks and insurance companies from foreign competition. It is reluctant to privatize its communication industries. Foreign involvement in these sectors would accrue not only to the outside world's benefit; it would also accelerate the modernization of sectors crucial to China's entire development.

• The US and China should accelerate the negotiations over China's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade under terms that commit China to a firm, phased-in program to achieve full GATT standards.

• The US should vigorously expand cooperation with China in the areas of scholarly exchange, environmental issues, protection of endangered species, narcotics control, public health and population migration. Problems of the 21st Century will not be solved without China's active participation.

• President Clinton must persist in the human-rights area. But a confrontational approach will not work. Rather, the administration must approach China with respect for its intellectual traditions and accomplishments.

While continuing to press for release of specific individuals, the US - and especially the private sector - should join hands with those Chinese who wish to develop their legal system, strengthen their parliaments, establish a police system under the rule of law, foster an independent judiciary and train professional journalists.

In the long run, development of formal and transparent political institutions is the best way to enhance basic human rights in China.

Let there be no illusions. Sino-American relations remain fragile, and future political development is uncertain. China's emergence onto the world scene involves a protracted and painful process. Clinton has now set on a proper path. But patience, firmness and persistence will be needed if this increasingly significant relationship is to achieve its potential.

Brzezinski was national security adviser to president Carter. Oksenberg is president of the East-West Center in Honolulu. (Los Angeles Times)

Good Germans

Honoring the Heroes. And Hiding the Holocaust.



Recent accounts of the Holocaust celebrate heroes who saved lives, but, some say, decrease the victims' visibility. Nazi storm troopers, above, formed a swastika rehearsing for a rally at Olympic Stadium in Berlin, 1938.

By DIANA JEAN SCHEMO

IN the half century since Allied soldiers first stumbled upon the mass graves and gas chambers that sketched the broad, dark outlines of the Nazi annihilation of European Jewry, histories of that period have largely remained faithful to the Holocaust's overarching themes of abandonment, complicity and devastation. But a tendency in recent years to focus on the rescue of Jews by gentiles is alarming some survivors and scholars, who complain that the enthusiasm for rescue may spill over into the distortion of history.

"Schindler's List," the Stephen Spielberg film that portrays the Holocaust through the life of a Nazi businessman-turned-savior, is but the most visible illustration of the shift in perspective. A spate of conferences, books and films have sprung up to tell the story of Jews who survived thanks to Christian heroism.

The American Jewish Committee, which hired Theodor Adorno to conduct a study titled "The Authoritarian Personality" in the years immediately after the war, more recently asked Samuel and Pearl Oliner to interview rescuers for another study, "The Altruistic Personality." A conference on "The Holocaust in Southern

Europe" at the New York University Law School last month, sponsored by the National Italian American Foundation, focused neither on the role Italian fascism may have played in setting the stage for Nazism's rise in Germany nor on the genocide of Jews throughout Southern Europe. The conference's purpose, rather, was to highlight the decency of ordinary Italian citizens, soldiers and diplomats who protected Jews in Italy and elsewhere until Germany occupied northern and central Italy in 1943 in the face of Allied advances.

An Odd Moment

As "Schindler's List" illustrates, however, anointing heroes often involves weighing personal, and, in the case of a country, historical records that are ambiguous, and choosing on the side of faith. As much of Europe flirts with fascism and the former Yugoslavia remains locked in ethnic killing, it seems an odd moment to embrace the anomaly and call it history.

While the academics and survivors at the Holocaust conference took pains to avoid a wholesale exoneration of people and political regimes, the questions from the audience revealed broader undercurrents that can eventually engulf any nuance: one woman asked why it took

In Europe, some celebrate saviors, around whom they can rebuild an ugly history.

50 years to learn the "true story" of Italy's behavior during the war, as if the favorable history Italians were credited with that day canceled out the rest of its wartime role; another listener, apparently unaware of the Vatican's silence about the genocide, stated that whenever the Vatican had tried to intercede on behalf of the Jews, conditions became worse for them, and asked when the "true story" of the Christian schools and convents that had sheltered Jews would be told.

The problem is symptomatic. Holocaust history, as perhaps any history, goes through fashions that may reveal as much about the contemporary era as the past it is peering into. Currently, three distinct classes of students, some of whose interests are mutually antithetical,

are studying overlooked heroes with particular interest: leaders of Jewish organizations, for whom rescuers serve as both role models for resistance and vehicles to convey the Holocaust to non-Jews; the newly established or newly freed states of Eastern Europe, which are writing their histories of the wartime years; and historical revisionists eager to prove that there was no Holocaust, or to play down the slaughter.

Perhaps one enduring legacy of the Holocaust is the ratcheting down of moral standards across the last half of the century. Hannah Arendt, in her treatise on Adolf Eichmann's trial in Jerusalem 30 years ago, condemned countries like France for deporting foreign Jews with the rationale that they were sparing French Jews; in doing so, she argued, they had accepted the principle of persecution of the innocent, and were later powerless to argue when the Nazis ignored their distinction and demanded French Jews as well. Susan Zuccotti, a Barnard College history professor, interviewed French Jews for her 1993 book "The Holocaust, the French, and the Jews" and reached an opposite judgement. Given the rabid anti-Jewish temper of the time, she argued, the French were to be commended for the "generosity, tolerance, and

Continued on page 4

The Bondholders Are Winning

Why America Won't Boom

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

"It's the economy, stupid." When James Carville coined the slogan, he meant that his client, Bill Clinton, would be well served by thumping for a stronger economy. Mr. Clinton did, and he won. But now, it turns out, there are an awful lot of people out there who favor a weak economy.

Favor a weak economy? Who would do that? Enter that mysterious and slightly sinister entity, The Bond Market, the pre-eminent force in the economy today. More than any other group, the bond market's members determine how many Americans will have jobs, whether the jobholders will earn enough to afford a house or a car, or whether a factory might have to lay off workers.

In sum, the American economy is governed by the bond market — a loose confederation of wealthy Americans, bankers, financiers, money managers, rich foreigners, executives of life insurance companies, presidents of universities and nonprofit foundations, pensioners and people who once kept their money in passbook savings accounts (or under the bed) and now buy shares in mutual funds. While some would recoil at being called enemies of economic growth, the fact is that the confederation has ruled in recent months that the economy should lose strength, not gain it.

The Message: Smaller

"The bond market's members speak in a monologue, and their message is contract the economy," a senior Administration official said. "They want the weakest economy they can have, as long as it does not get so weak that loans are defaulted."

Through the Bush years they were quiescent. The economy was pretty weak on its own most of the time, and the bond market fraternity did not feel compelled to take action. But the surge in economic activity that started last fall got juices flowing. And with a rapidity that took the breath away, the fraternity exercised its power over interest rates, pushing them up so that people had to pay more for things like mortgages, car loans and new machinery. After rising sharply from February to May, interest rates have leveled off for now, but inevitably the surge in economic growth so evident last winter has lost some of its bloom.

"There are other things that affect interest rates,

The national interest, these people believe, is smothering inflation — even at the cost of growth. We have met the bond market, and it is us.

but point number one is where is the economy going," said Paul A. Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve. "If you have a weaker economy, you have lower rates. That is not a great world, but that is the way it is."

The Clinton Administration does not aggressively challenge the bond market's preference for subdued economic growth. Top officials argue that the economy is still strong enough to withstand most of the recent drag from higher rates. Congress is similarly reluctant to challenge the bond market's power. And early in the Clinton Presidency, Mr. Carville himself recognized the problem with the aphorism he had made famous. So he came up with a new one.

"I used to think that if there was reincarnation, I wanted to come back as the President or the Pope or as a .400 baseball hitter," he said. "But now I would like to come back as the bond market. You can intimidate everybody."

Most Americans have only a rough notion of the bond market's nature. The name itself suggests financiers on Wall Street. In fact, the fraternity, which is as old as the Republic, has changed over the decades and has appeared in different eras under different names — as the Eastern banking establishment, for example, or the sound money faction.

Some of its newest members are ordinary Americans, who enter by buying shares in mutual funds that invest in bonds — and they may be unaware that they have joined such a heavyweight club.

"A lot of times they move money into the fund from

Continued on page 3

Next Move Is Clinton's

North Korea: America's Unresolved War

Kim Il Sung's presumed efforts to build a nuclear arsenal are only the latest chapter in America's last unresolved war, one suspended by an armistice 41 years ago but still ticking away lethally. Even so, there has been a remarkable level of complacency in America and the rest of the world — in part because it is so hard to think of how to restrain North Korea at a cost acceptable to everyone else.

Fresh from recalling the challenges and costs that Allied forces faced at Normandy, President Clinton and his advisers find themselves facing their own crisis of resolve, complicated by their own past vacillations. Once again, American talents for building a coalition in the face of a determined foe will be tested.

R.W. Apple Jr. discusses what the President is up against. Page 2.

Politics of Fear

Mexicans are free to vote. And afraid to choose.

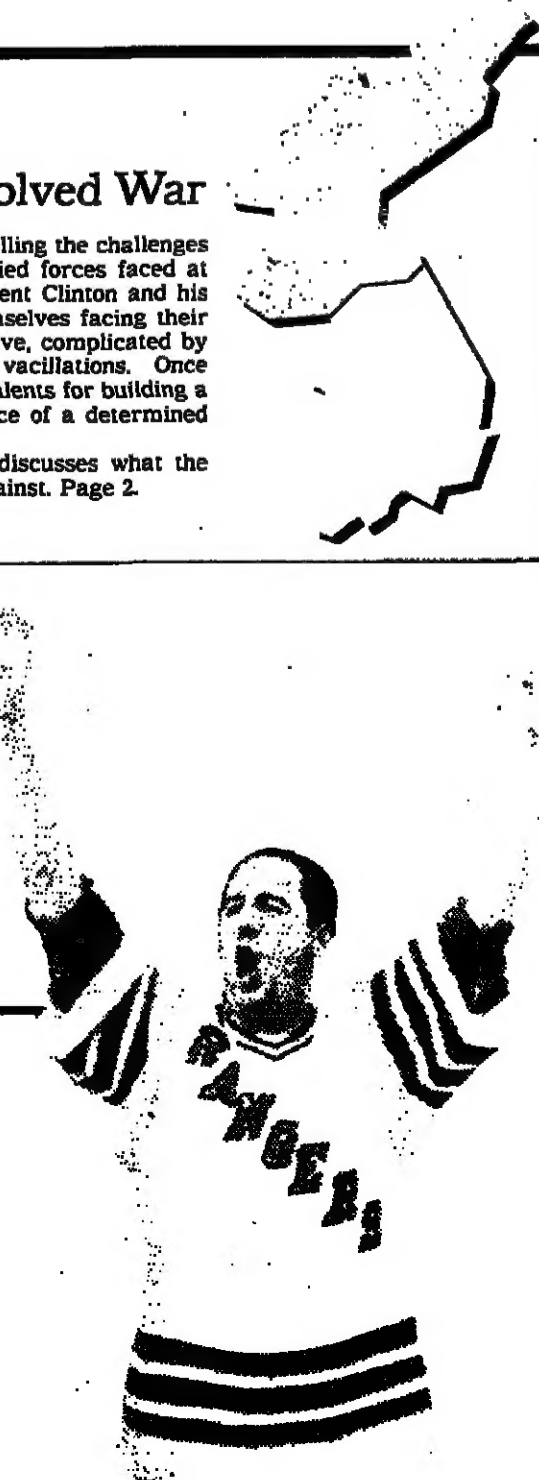
By Anthony DePalma

2

Strange Names

Shouldn't Rangers be from Texas? Is it nice to call a Canadian a Canuck?

3



The World

Facing Up to the Legacy Of an Unresolved War

By R. W. APPLE JR.

IN public last week, President Clinton commemorated the 50th anniversary of the D-Day landings, one of the boldest and most decisive military strokes of the 20th century. The heroes of 1944 should prompt Americans of today, he said, to make "common cause" with other countries once again; he asked members of his own generation "not only to praise their deeds but to pursue their dreams."

In private he and his aides wrestled with a foreign-policy crisis whose solution, again against daunting odds, will require all the conviction and all the commonality of cause that the United States and its allies can muster: the possession or potential possession of nuclear bombs by an unpredictable, egomaniacal ruler in North Korea.

Unlike World War II, which ended in the

all around him has been utterly transformed in the last two decades, but Kim Il Sung retains the same goal, dominance in the Korean peninsula, and the same willingness to take big risks.

He is waging a campaign of terror, evident first in the bombings in Burma, in Seoul and on a South Korean airliner orchestrated by Pyongyang. His scientists appear to have been working on nuclear weapons. As with Stalin and his successors, the world fears that an isolated, power-mad, ideologically obsessed leader will hold it to nuclear ransom or through miscalculation blow his corner of it to smithereens — which is the fundamental fear of the post-war era.

In the United States and Europe, so far, it has been a matter for specialists. However enormous the stakes for Japan and South Korea, and thus for the world's economy, however awful the implications for nuclear nonproliferation and hence world peace, there is an undeniable complacency, not only on the streets of London and Chicago, but even in the chancelleries where the crucial decisions are made.

Why? Why, especially in the United States, has no more been done to make the stakes clear to the public? Why have we heard not even the rudiments of a debate over whether Korea, unlike Bosnia, is a place where this country would be willing to use force?

Surely one reason, on this matter as on so many others in the post-cold war world, is that the proper course of action is hard to discern.

Many experts thought for a long time that if only the right package of economic or other incentives could be established, including a reduction in the level or visibility of American military action in South Korea, a deal could be arranged. Give them the means to prop up their failing economy and to preserve their authoritarian rule, it was said, and Kim Il Sung and his heir-apparent son, Kim Jong Il, will give up nuclear projects. If not, economic sanctions, whether voted by the United Nations or not, would do the trick. But last week's promise by Pyongyang that sanctions would produce reprisals against Japan and the devastation of South Korea



President Clinton met troops at the "Bridge of No Return" in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea last July.

has given pause to Western policy makers.

Mr. Clinton would rather spend a lot of time this summer on Korea. His big goal in the weeks ahead, apart from the successful completion of a second European trip, is the passage of health care reform; to that end, he would prefer to keep foreign crises and their inevitable divisiveness as far from center stage as possible.

Fuzzy Goals

But that will only serve to prolong the public complacency about Korea, and to further defer any meaningful discussion about where and under what circumstances certain things are worth fighting for. In his inaugural and again in Normandy, the President spoke of his generation's need to emulate their forebears in sacrificing for the common good, but he has left it all pretty fuzzy.

He said last week that he wanted no "saber-rattling." He and Secretary of State Warren Christopher have drawn tight lines of restraint around the use of American force abroad, allowing only the most symbolic gestures in Bosnia, pulling sharply back at the first signs of trouble in Haiti and Somalia, abstaining in Rwanda. They may well have

acted exactly as most of the American people wish, but their policies entail major costs.

So has Mr. Clinton's scattershot method of making policy, the vagueness and seeming contradictions in his message du jour. So-called dialogues are not the best means of enunciating national goals.

One cost is the loss of confidence of allies. Only the United States is in a position in the current crisis to put some steel into the spines of Japan and South Korea, both fearful that terrorism would result or that their successful economies would be disrupted.

Last week the Japanese were reported to have refused even to contemplate cutting off the flow of hundreds of millions of dollars a year from North Koreans working abroad in Japan to families at home. Such remittances are Pyongyang's largest source by far of hard currency.

In this and other matters, the Europeans are still waiting, as a foreign minister said last week, for the moment "when Mr. Clinton thumps the table, à la Margaret Thatcher, and says, 'This is where we're making our stand, with you or without you.'"

A second cost is making adversaries bolder. That seems to have happened with the Bosnian Serbs; it certainly happened in

1950 when Dean Acheson seemed to suggest in a National Press Club speech, whether he intended to or not, that the United States would not defend South Korea. The repeated changes in policy on Haiti and Bosnia, the sense that the Administration is engaged in on-the-job training, cannot have sent a message of stern resolve to North Korea.

Bill Clinton, the political child of the Vietnam war, had as his first mentor one of the most eloquent of that war's foes, J. William Fulbright, but he sometimes seems to have learned only half of the lesson the former Senator tried so hard to teach his country.

The Fulbright doctrine held that attempting to project power into areas of secondary interest, where the chances of achieving the desired effect were small, only diminished that power. Such was the case in Vietnam, he said, and Mr. Clinton and his team of advisers, many of them old Vietnam hands, think often about the war.

But Mr. Fulbright wanted to maintain American power, wanted to avoid diminishing it, so that it could be used at the right moment. Failing to do so, failing to check the ambitions of a Hitler or a Stalin (or a Kim Il Sung) is as bad as fighting the wrong battles, if not considerably worse.

North Korea has the same old goal. It's still ready to take risks.

unconditional surrender that the allies had sought from the start, the conflict in Korea in the 1950's was far more ambiguous. Described in classic double-talk as a "police action" and not a war, it ended in armistice. It is America's unresolved war, seldom discussed or analyzed, but still there, ticking lethally away. Only the occasional news photo of American troops peering through binoculars across the Demilitarized Zone or television film of American Presidents visiting them serve to jog dormant memories.

Now the danger is that like World War I, also halted by an armistice that left one party full of grievances, it will prove not to have ended at all. The geopolitical situation

Democracy Without the Democratic Spirit

Mexicans Bring Fear to the Ballot Box

By ANTHONY DePALMA

MEXICO CITY **B**URIED in the many changes that Mexico recently passed to insure that the upcoming presidential election is free and fair lies one law never mentioned by officials who travel through Mexico and the United States touting the reforms. It says 10 percent of private campaign contributions can be anonymous, a concession to opposition parties that feared donors would hold back their money if they had to be identified as disloyal to the government.

Even in a modern Mexico already enjoying sharply increased trade from the North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Canada, fear of reprisal for resisting the single-party Government that has ruled for 65 years remains a fact of daily life and, some say, an impediment to the realization of true democracy.

On Aug. 21, winning cleanly and credibly will be as important as victory itself. A disputed election with civil unrest could frighten away international investors, many from the United States, and incur the wrath of members of Congress who have threatened to renegotiate Nafta if Mexico doesn't make sufficient democratic progress.

But even if the plans for preventing Mexico's dark history of voter fraud are successful, and the computerized voter registration lists and United Nations-trained national observers give the election a stamp of legitimacy, there is still doubt that the results would reflect the will of the people rather than the fear that voters take to the polls.

"We all know it's not enough to have free and fair elections," said Sergio Aguayo, a 48-year-old human rights advocate who recalls his father telling him never to talk to strangers about the Government. "What has to happen is that Mexicans feel free to express their vote."

For that to take place, he said, Mexico has to build a culture of trust to replace the culture of fear that still makes Mexicans flinch when they see a police car and makes it possible for many to believe that somehow the Government itself might have been responsible for the assassination in March of the ruling party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio.

The signs of that distrust and fear are subtle, and not always readily apparent to outsiders. The Mexico City phone book is often called "The Book of the Dead" because many people prefer the anonymity of keeping their phones listed in the name of the person who originally got the line, even if the last call that person had answered was long ago.

Polling, now a key part of the democratic process, brings the fears to the surface in an immediate way. Poll takers from two different organizations have found that going to a private residence increases by at least 10 points the favorable percentages of the ruling party and its candidates. Mexicans reason that if they know where you live, they know how to get back at you.

As in other tightly controlled societies, it can't be said with certainty that Mexicans tell survey takers what they believe, or simply what they believe will not get them into trouble. In two separate experiments this year, Miguel Basáñez, an independent pollster, asked groups of 400 people to name their preferred presidential candidate. However, the interviewer was identified four different ways: once as representative of a news magazine, the other three times as representing one each of the three largest political parties in Mexico.

When the interviewer was linked to the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, the approval rating for the party's presidential candidate reached as high as 60 percent. When it was either of the two main

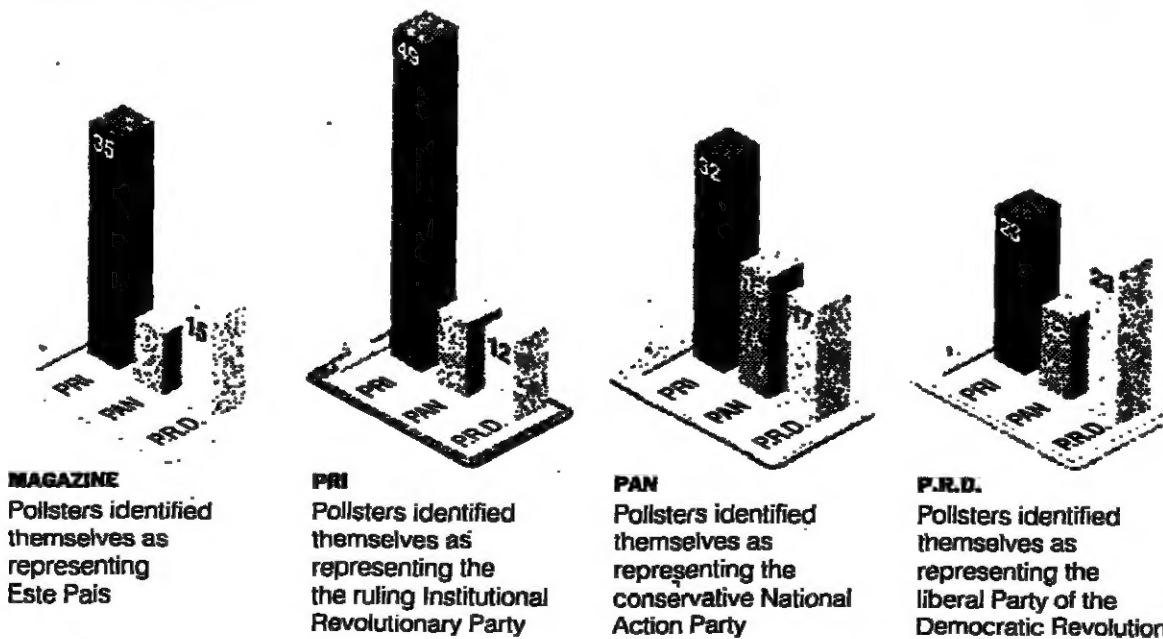
Who Should Be President? Who Wants to Know?

Miguel Basáñez, the head of Market Opinion Research Institute of Mexico, conducted two surveys this year to see whether people's responses to polls changed depending on who was asking the questions.

In the most recent survey, 400 people on the street were questioned May 4 to 8 on which candidate they preferred for President. To 100 people, the pollsters identified themselves as representatives of the news magazine *Este País*. To three other groups of 100 people each, they identified themselves as representatives of Mexico's three major political parties. Results have a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, has been the ruling party in Mexico for 65 years. The assassination of the PRI candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, on March 23, occurred between the surveys.

Percentage of respondents favoring each party's candidate (The earlier survey of March 4 to 8 showed similar results):



opposition parties that the poll taker supposedly represented, the PRI candidate's approval rating was almost cut in half.

Some argue that this shows not fear but Mexicans' unflinching politeness, giving the answer they think the questioner wants to hear, regardless of the truth. American managers trying to set up businesses in Mexico have struggled to overcome that trait, often with little success.

Subtle Coercion

At the very least, though, fear in polling hints at the darker suspicions of a society where for many years being on the wrong side of an issue could bring heaps of trouble.

"It's not just a lack of credibility in the Government that makes people act that way," said Raymundo Riva Palacio, an editor with the Mexico City daily *Reforma*. "There are objective reasons for Mexicans to distrust the Government."

Intimidation was rarely the threat of overt violence, although the leftist leader Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas charges that more than 250 of his followers have been killed in six years. It is usually the implicit threat that the system can be turned against any individual that has

the power to coerce. Thus newspapers that go too far find that their tax receipts are audited or that government advertising is withdrawn.

Few Mexicans alive today can remember when the PRI was not in power. The party infiltrated everything, and much of the lasting intimidation springs from the knowledge that somehow everything gets back to the PRI. Unions were a favorite tool. On politically significant holidays, union leaders would order members to gather on specific street corners in Mexico City and take roll call. On election day in Coahuila, in the state of Veracruz, a union leader would sit next to the ballot box while members voted. "They are free to vote any way they want," he told an observer.

Much has changed. The opposition now governs three states and hundreds of small municipalities. Presidents once never were mocked in editorial cartoons. President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, with Mickey Mouse ears and an bulbous bald head, now routinely appears in certain newspapers.

Appearing for the first time in a debate with other candidates last month demystified the new PRI candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, and in post-debate polls, an opposition candidate, Diego Fernández de Cevallos, actually pulled ahead of him, although there's no



Luis Donaldo Colosio before he was assassinated.

With good reason, Mexicans got in the habit of bowing to the one party that controlled everything. Old habits die hard.

telling how long he'll be there.

And pressured by a small but growing number of citizen groups and independent news organizations, Mexico has spent \$730 million on a sophisticated voter registration system designed to prevent fraud.

Despite the changes, even party officials worry that irregularities will exist. Isolated villages will find it difficult to break the tradition of intimidation that has provided fear and favor for so long. Campesinos warned that a new road won't be built unless the PRI wins may not know they really have a choice. And farmers asked to surrender their voter credentials to receive a load of fertilizer, as reportedly took place in the state of Guerrero, will likely carry some fear into the voting booth.

The measures also have fallen short of convincing Mexicans that the August election will be fraud-free. A recent poll by *Reforma* showed that 27 percent of Mexico City residents think the voter registration lists are faulty and 46 percent do not think the next election will be clean.

Nor have the reforms seemed sufficient to lift the fear of speaking out that Dr. Aguayo's father warned him of almost 40 years ago. In many polls more people refuse to declare a preference than support any candidate. Pollsters assume that many of them are thinking of voting for the opposition, but still are afraid to say so.

السلامة 1:55

Ideas & Trends

Time Out! Name-Check!

New York Didn't Become the Rangers
By Rustling Zambonis, Pardner...

By CRAIG WOLFF

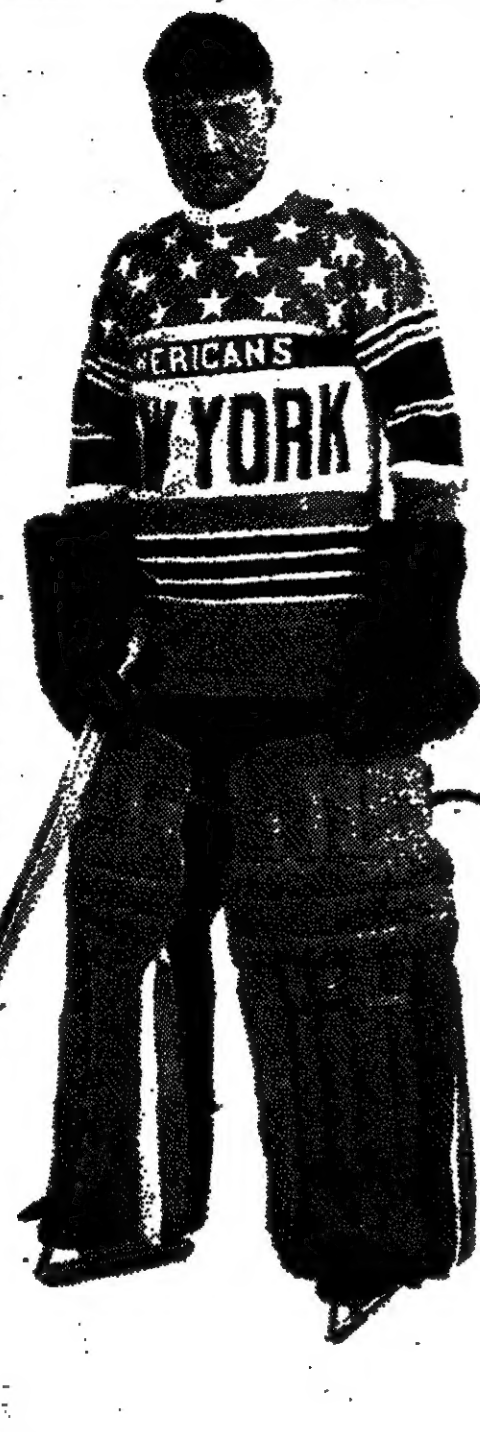
FANS of the New York Rangers, who faced the Vancouver Canucks last night with hockey's Stanley Cup on the line, recall 1940 the way fans of the Chicago Cubs hark back in fondness and frustration to 1908. It was their last championship year.

But when was the last time anyone mentioned 1926, or thought about Tex Rickard or Red Dutton, and when was the last time anyone wondered why on earth a team called the Rangers finds its home in New York and not Texas?

In 1925, the New York Americans became the city's first entry in the National Hockey League, and they had what they thought was an exclusive lease at the old Madison Square Garden.

At the time, boxing was the thing at the Garden, and no one promoted it better than Rickard, who built the arena and owned it. Ex-cowboy, ex-bartender, ex-gold prospector, he would appear in his wide Panama hat with a cigar crunched between his lips and lend any occasion the needed buzz. In 1927, he paid the fighter Gene Tunney \$990,445 after Tunney beat Jack Dempsey in Chi-

Tex Rickard, the Rangers' founder, before the demise of the New York Americans, in 1925.



cago. But he had Tunney write him a check for \$9,555 just so he could be the first to present an athlete with a check for \$1 million.

Witnessing the success of the Americans, he decided his Garden should have its own hockey team, not merely one as a tenant.

"Tex's Rangers," he'd say at the office, slapping people on the back. "Get it?" The name stuck.

The Rangers' first game — which they won, 1-0 — was on Nov. 16, 1926. Even without Donald and Maria Trump it was a scene. John Halligan, a longtime executive with the Rangers, says records show that the silent film star Lois Moran dropped the ceremonial first puck while Mayor Jimmy Walker cheered behind the Rangers' bench.

There was fighting, too. Frank Boucher, a former Canadian Mountie, took the worst of it in a brawl with the Montreal Maroons' Bad Bill Phillips, who whacked him over the head with his stick.

As the Rangers won three Stanley Cups, the Americans receded from attention, even though they continued to play at the Garden. Red Dutton, the Americans' owner, tried to mimic the success of the Dodgers, and changed the team's name to the Brooklyn Americans, despite its Manhattan address. But come the 1942-43 season the Americans had to fold.

Embittered, Dutton stormed out of the Garden on his final day there, but not before placing a hex on the Rangers. He decreed that they would not win the Stanley Cup again in his lifetime.

In 1985, two years before he died, Dutton appeared at an All-Star game in Calgary, frail in his walker. He was asked if the curse story was just a tall tale.

"Newspaper talk," he said, then winked. "But newspapers are right sometimes."



Pavel Bure, a winger for the Vancouver Canucks. Is his uniform an ethnic slur?

...And Smile When You Say 'Canuck'

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

IN the week when St. John's University teams dropped the name Redmen in deference to Native American sensibilities, it strikes some as odd that the Vancouver hockey team is known as the Canucks, a term many Americans might consider a derogatory putdown of our neighbors to the north.

Indeed, the term helped to shift the course of the 1972 Presidential race when Nixon dirty tricksters conspired to publish an apparently forged letter in a New Hampshire newspaper in which an aide to Senator Edmund S. Muskie was quoted as saying, "We don't have blacks but we have Cannocks (sic)," an apparent reference to Canadian-Americans. It was the beginning of the end for Mr. Muskie's campaign.

In fact, however, most Canadians don't mind being called Canucks nearly as much as those New Englanders who are descended from them. Indeed, most seem rather proud of the nickname. A legendary 1940's comic book hero was named Johnny Canuck, who declared: "They had better start making stronger rope — if they want to hold Canadians captive!"

"Just as we call Americans Yanks, we call Canadian Canucks," said Lisa Ryan, a spokeswoman for the Vancouver Canucks. "It's much like the New York Yankees."

"Canuck is regarded as a nickname, not a putdown," said Jim Laxer, a political scientist at York University in Downsview, Ontario, an outspoken Canadian nationalist and still an ardent hockey player at age 52. Mr. Laxer's wife, Sandy Price, also a Maple Leaf patriot, put a slightly different spin on the question, saying, "We put up with it because we are so self-effacing."

Ms. Ryan said a lot of people have lately been asking about the Canuck name and how it was chosen, but

nothing has been found in the archives to explain it. The team began in 1970 as the third National Hockey League team in Canada, following Toronto and Montreal. Maybe it was simply that the Montreal club already owned the appellation Canadians.

It is impossible to overstate the pride with which Canadians regard their prowess in hockey, a sport first played in 1855 by two teams from the Canadian Rifles regiment. Though in one form or another they send America countless trees, they are proudest of the export of Wayne (the Great One) Gretzky to Los Angeles.

Few Canadians forget to remark on their awesome gift to the Rangers, Alberta's own Mark Messier, once Gretzky's teammate on the Edmonton Oilers. (The Canucks, by contrast, are led by Pavel Bure, the Russian Rocket, so go figure.) The term Canuck was apparently first used in a 1848 travel book. "Come boys and have some grog; I'm what you call a canuck," a man in British Columbia is quoted as saying.

The word again surfaced in a story in The New York Times of 1885 tracing the path of John Wilkes Booth. In a game of billiards a year before he assassinated Lincoln, Booth is quoted as admiring the "Canadian style," whatever that was. He said, "I must post myself in Canuck airs, for some of us devils may have to settle there shortly."

The author Pierre Burton was one of many Canadian thinkers to grapple with the idea of a Canadian national character, calling it "as elusive as a wolf howling, just beyond the rim of the hills." Others, either more or less poetically, have defined Canadians as people who can make love in a canoe. In a 1972 letter, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said some think the term "Canuck" applies to all Canadians, some to Eastern Canadians, some to French Canadians. Is it nasty? "Whether or not you committed an ethnic slur," he said, "depends entirely on the way the word is used."

The Bondholders Are Winning

Why So Much of America Doesn't Want to Boom

Continued from page 1

a passbook savings account or a bank certificate of deposit and they don't realize that they are moving into another world where they can get hurt," said James Benham, chairman of the Benham Group, whose various mutual bond funds have 425,000 shareholders.

While Mr. Benham, who manages their money, is definitely concerned about too much economic growth, his shareholders don't always realize that in letting him manage their money they are joining his cause. These shareholders may in fact be on two sides of the argument — as bond market members favoring slower economic growth and as wage earners rooting for a vigorous economy.

"They may advocate reduced job prospects for themselves and their offspring," said Clare Hushbeck, a senior policy analyst at the American Association of Retired Persons, which is open to anyone over 50, working and retired. "But that is not apparent to them; these are tough connections for most people to make."

What does help to make the connection is some understanding of the essential nature of the bond market. Whatever its name or its membership through the decades, one defining characteristic has endured. The bond market is a huge storehouse of accumulated wealth — a giant vault, so to speak, from which saved money is loaned out not for a few weeks or months, but for years at a time.

Those multi-year loans totaled more than \$10 trillion at the end of last year, according to the Federal Reserve's most recent data. That is a huge sum. If the \$10 trillion were somehow to disappear, refilling the vault would absorb the entire national income — all wages, salaries and profits — for a year and a half.

Naturally, when they lend from the vault, the people who own the \$10 trillion, or their agents like Mr. Benham, want it paid back intact, undiminished by inflation. And keeping down inflation has come to mean weakening the economy.

Borrowers All Over

The loans go to the Federal Government to finance the budget deficit, or to corporations to buy new machinery, or to municipalities to build roads and schools, or to millions of Americans to buy homes and cars.

In the case of a car loan, the vault might lend \$10,000 for five years to purchase a new vehicle. When the loan is finally paid back, the amount should be sufficient to purchase the latest model of the same vehicle.

That is the bond market's goal. So if inflation pushes up the car's price to, say, \$13,000 — or if the bond market even thinks this might happen before the loan is repaid — then it demands higher interest payments, to cover the \$3,000 inflation cost, plus some profit for the lenders. The higher interest payments, in turn, eventually discourage more borrowing, weakening the economy.

Inflation, however, is not a problem today. While the economy is stronger than it was a year ago, the inflation rate has barely risen. What's more, the Administration and many private economists believe that it won't rise

much, even with brisk economic growth. Even the Federal Reserve's top officials, who usually side with the bond market, don't see much inflation ahead.

Until the 1970's, the bond market fraternity was more willing to accept such a view. Preserving wealth from the inroads of inflation, even at the expense of economic growth, was not such an obsession. But the double-digit inflation in the 1970's vaporized big chunks of the wealth in the bond market's vault. Although interest rates rose above 15 percent for a while, that extra income failed to offset much of the damage. And that memory remains fixed in the bond market's collective mind.

"When economies go through a major bout of inflation, it leaves a lasting imprint," said Paul Romer, an economist at the University of California at Los Angeles.

A saver buying into a bond fund joins the cause of slowing the economy, and possibly of undermining his other interests.

"It may be that in the population at large, there is a greater fear of inflation than there was in the 1960's, and a greater willingness to stop it."

More to the point, when the bond market reacts, that reaction is more pronounced than in the past. Interest rates move faster. One reason: some of the \$10 trillion can be pulled out of loans in America, converted into marks or yen and lent in Germany or Japan — if rates in those countries are higher or the dollar is losing value against those currencies. Getting the money back requires higher American rates.

Then there are mortgages. In the past, a bank that issued a \$100,000 mortgage at, say, 8 percent interest, kept the loan on its books, whatever the inflation problem. Now the bank packages the mortgage with, say, nine others, each for \$100,000, and sells the package as a bond.

The new owner is often quick to sell the \$1 million bond if inflation, or the threat of it, erodes its value. That would happen if interest rates were to rise to, say, 9 percent while his bond is paying only 8 percent, or \$80,000. To turn that \$80,000 into a 9 percent return for a fresh owner, he has to sell the bond for \$89,000, losing money. And that sale reinforces the 9 percent rate in the bond market.

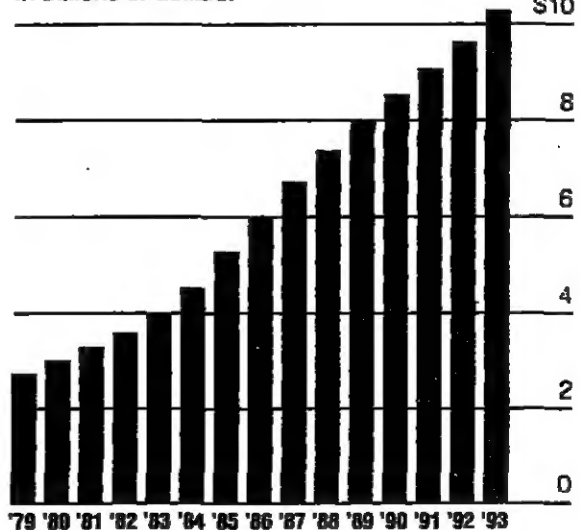
Hundreds of billions of dollars in mortgages and car loans, once never traded, are now bought and sold in this fashion. The bond market's influence grows as a result, and the balance between borrowers and lenders, between more growth and less inflation, shifts again — toward a slower economy.

They Hold the Debt (and the Cards)

Total United States long-term debt. "Long-term" is defined as debt held longer than a year. Figures below were calculated from a Federal Reserve System report, "Flow of Funds Accounts."

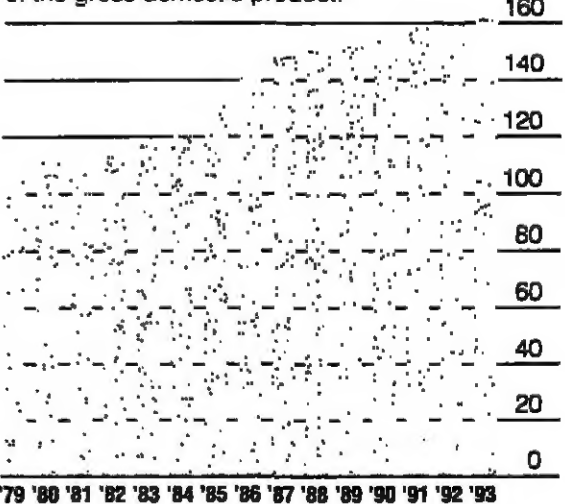
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT

In trillions of dollars.



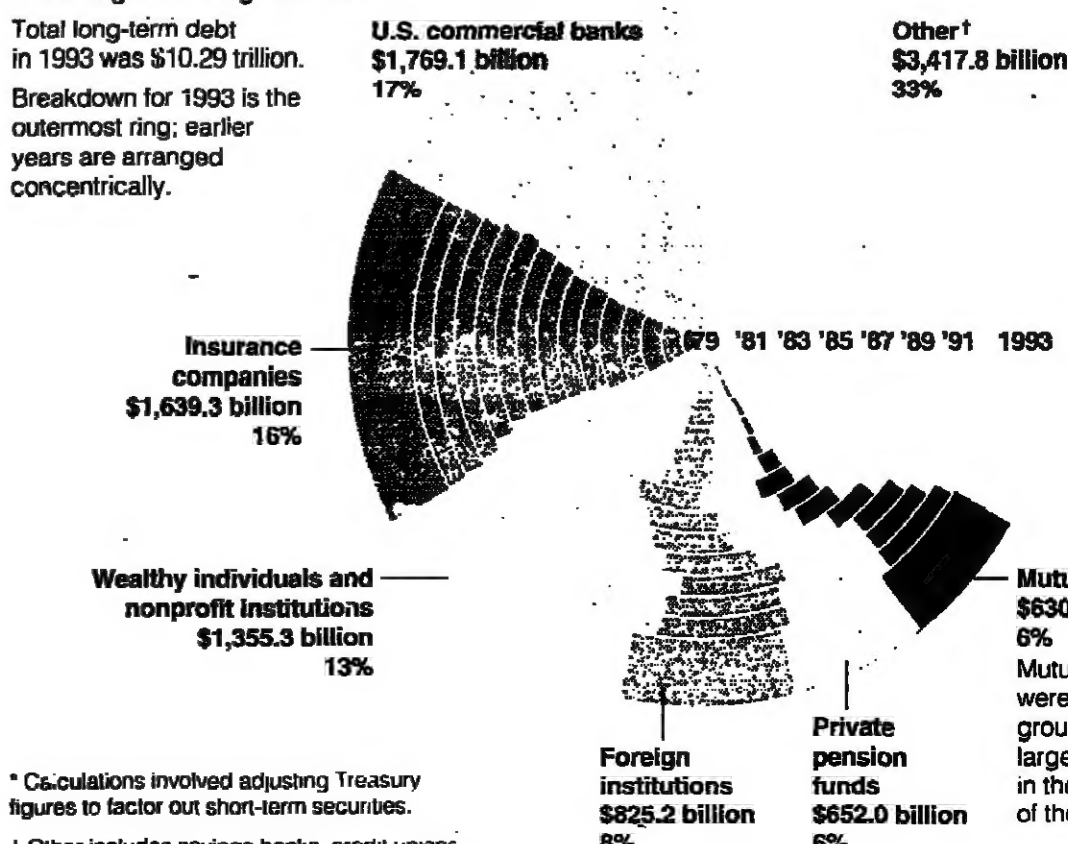
ITS RELATION TO THE ECONOMY

Long-term debt as a percentage of the gross domestic product.



THE BIGGEST DEBT PLAYERS

Percentage of all long-term debt.



* Calculations involved adjusting Treasury figures to factor out short-term securities.

† Other includes savings banks, credit unions, brokerage and investment firms, Federal, state and local governments and non-financial corporations.

Ideas & Trends

Honoring the Heroes. Hiding the Holocaust.

Continued from page 1

fundamental humanity" that permitted 76 percent, or 250,000 French Jews, to survive.

Leaders of Jewish organizations say they do not reject, indeed they encourage, studies of those who rescued Jews. "I don't think it's an attempt to deny or revise history, but an attempt to convey that we're not all powerless in a world where we may feel powerless," said David A. Harris, executive director of the American Jewish Committee.

But Raul Hilberg, the Holocaust historian, said he finds the emphasis on rescue misleading, if a sign of the very human hunger to find meaning and community in the bleakest places. He said he knows there were truly righteous rescuers, but that the current fascination with them inflates their historical role. "There is nothing to be taken from the Holocaust that imbues anyone with hope or any thought of redemption," he said, "but the need for heroes is so strong that we'll manufacture them."

Developing as the newly emerging states of Eastern Europe are writing their own histories of the Holocaust, the climate has opened the way for claims to heroism that seem an assault on memory itself. For if the survivors live to tell their personal stories of the odd kindly farmer, or of the neighbor who hid a hunted family, there is nobody left to speak in the voice of the millions who could find no haven, and precious little that they left behind: the diary of Anne Frank, the Holocaust museum's chimney stack of photos from Eishishok, Lithuania, whose inhabitants were slaughtered in September 1941, the photos of Roman Vishniak's "Vanished World." To be a student of the Holocaust is, above all, to be a humble student of silence.

Claude Lanzmann, the French film maker who toiled 10 years on "Shoah," asserts that even survivors — much less those who rescued them — cannot relate the full tale. There is an essential contradiction, he feels, in telling the story through the eyes of the living, when the essence of the Holocaust was industrialized slaughter. This, he said, creates a special burden for those who would tell any part of the history. Speaking by telephone from Paris, the director said his subjects "wanted to testify for the majority of people — they would have found it scandalous" to focus on how they had survived.

(None uttered the word "I" during the film, he said.) "The project of telling Schindler's story confuses history," he said.

He expressed fear that the movie inadvertently gave fodder to revisionists and moral relativists. "All of this is to say that everything is equal, to say there were good among the Nazis, bad among the others, and so on. It's a way to make it not a crime against humanity, but a crime of humanity."

The clearest illustration of the moral confusion these overlapping visions produce may have come when the lawyer for Paul

Each land likes to tell of the Jews it saved, as so many more died.

Touvier, an official of the Vichy secret police who was charged in France with crimes against humanity, tried to invoke "Schindler's defense." True, the lawyer said, Mr. Touvier had seven Jews executed near Lyons, but he claimed that the Gestapo demanded he execute 100 and he bargained them down to 30. By his logic, he saved 23 lives. "In reality, Touvier is Schindler," said the lawyer, Jacques Tremolet de Villers. (In the end, Touvier was convicted; there was no corroborating evidence for his tale of bargaining the Germans down.)

It should not have been surprising that Germans, too, were drawn to Oskar Schindler's tale. From Frankfurt to Berlin, people lined up to see Mr. Spielberg's film when it opened; some told journalists they welcomed a film that finally told the story of a good German, and — apparently oblivious to the larger message — they wondered why no German had made such a film. Der Spiegel, the news magazine, delved into the archives of Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem, for a five-page story on Max Liedtke, a Wehrmacht officer who ordered his troops not to hand over Jews despite demands from the SS. "The most they can do is shoot us," read the headline, quoting him. Moving down the continuum from the ster-



The photographer's daughter stood in front of a device used to measure skulls for racial identification, Berlin, 1933.

ling example of Denmark, to the largely favorable record of the Italians, a reader of history enters regions progressively more ambiguous, where the late-born emphasis on heroes becomes more startling.

'Hungary? My God!'

Thus Hungary, where 70 percent of the Jews were deported or murdered under German occupation, claims that Adm. Miklos Horthy only agreed to deport Jews when he had no choice. ("Hungary? My God!" exclaimed Elie Wiesel, the Nobel laureate who as a child was deported to Auschwitz. "If ever there was a total collaboration." In his town, Mr. Wiesel said, "it was the Hungarian gendarmes who rounded up the Jews.") Or

Slovakia, where anti-Jewish legislation accompanied independence, and where 58,000, or 75 percent of all Jews, were deported. Or Croatia, where the puppet Ustashe regime ran the notorious Jasenovac concentration camp.

David Singer, research director of the American Jewish Committee, said his organization is often approached by cash-poor East European countries eager to play down their role in the Holocaust. "They think Jews in this country control the banks and government, and if they can win us over, the money will flow," he said. "It really is prototypically anti-Semitic in that way."

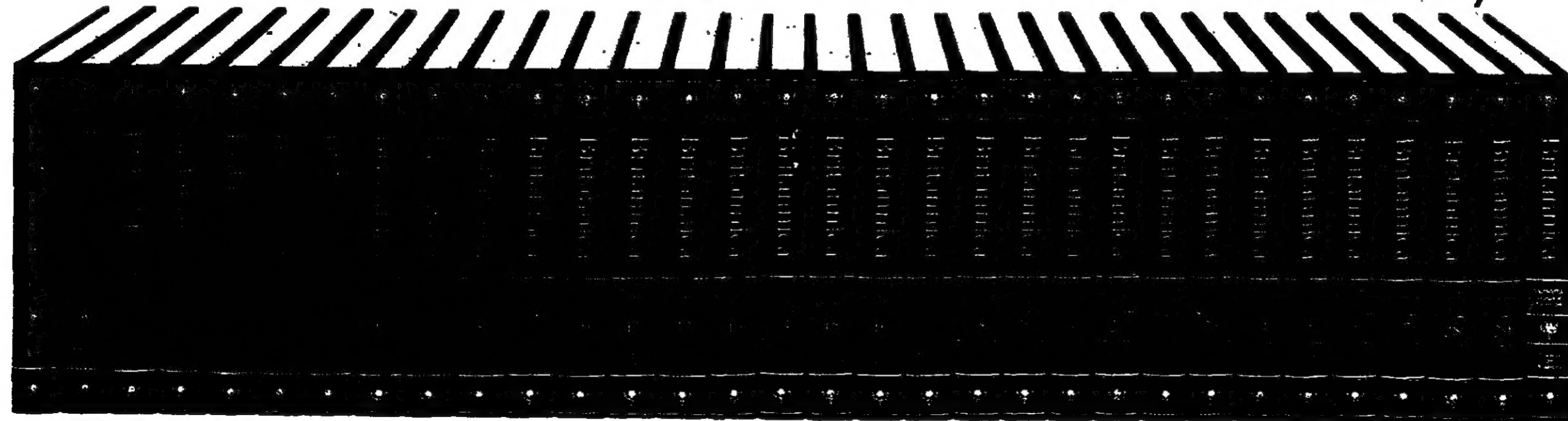
He said all three sides in the Bosnian war had approached his group to discuss their behavior during the Holocaust. "In the mid-

dle of killing each other, they want to be scrupulously careful about who was killing the Jews," he said. "Obviously none of it has anything to do with creating or correcting the historical record. It's all being played out for an American Jewish audience."

Mr. Harris, his boss, agreed: "If one solely listened to statements made to us, one would have to assume that virtually every country in Europe and every major institution was struggling on behalf of Jews."

Mr. Hilberg, who has lately been studying what happened to the personal effects of Jews who were murdered, proposed filling out the historical record with his own "anti-book": a catalogue of shoes, pillows, shirts, slips, books and beds, with the names of the bystanders who came to inherit them.

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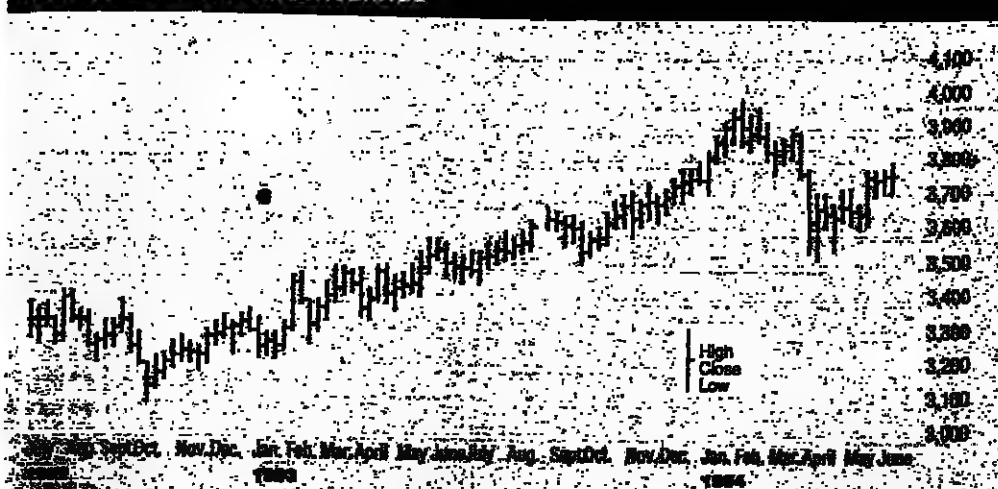
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The Stock Markets Last Week

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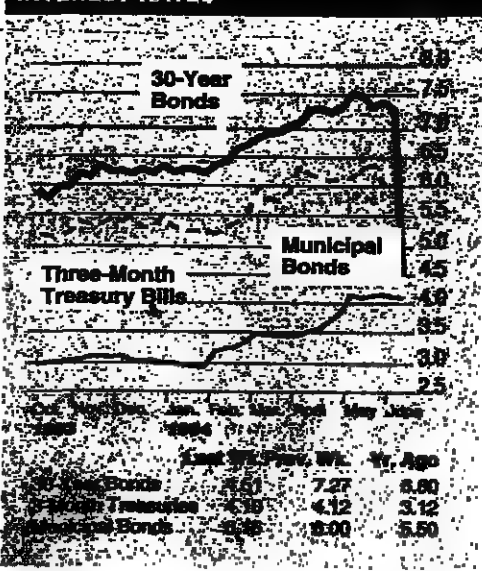
MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,275	2,060	372
Declined	1,288	2,280	432
Unchanged	405	917	201
Issues Traded	2,968	5,257	1,005
New Highs	109	200	38
New Lows	113	168	54

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indict	3,773.45	+1.23	+0.03	+0.52
D. J. Transp	1,608.26	-10.15	-0.63	-8.74
D. J. Util	186.13	-0.93	-0.50	-18.83
S&P 500	468.67	-1.46	-0.32	-1.67
S&P Indict	531.98	-3.75	-0.70	-1.52
NYSE Comp	253.59	-0.75	-0.29	-2.12
Nasdaq	734.25	-8.13	-1.10	-5.48
AMEX	441.84	-	-	-7.40
Russell 2000	250.58	-1.52	-0.60	-9.10
Wilshire 5000	4,547.51	-18.72	-0.41	-2.37
Value Line	285.20	-0.67	-0.23	-3.41

INTEREST RATES



New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.		
PepsiCo	393088	31 1/4	+ 4 1/4	AT&T	282 1/2	+ 5 1/4	24.3	StPaul's	40	- 39 1/2	47
Henry X	232768	18 7/8	+ 1 1/4	NMedia	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	24.7	Owen's	16 1/2	- 7	30.3
Compq s	177867	35 1/4	+ 2 1/2	M-HIpp s	10	+ 1 1/4	21.2	CompUSA	9	- 3	25.0
Merck	145975	31 1/4	+ 1/4	Amsco	9 1/4	+ 1 1/4	15.6	CarlWi	19 1/4	- 4 1/4	19.7
Syntex	144669	22 1/4	+ 1 1/2	DEA	27 1/4	+ 3 1/4	15.1	HasCas	5 1/4	- 1 1/4	18.5
Pharm	141590	50 1/4	+ 3 1/2	20Cntr	17 3/4	+ 2 1/4	14.5	HarCasRes	13 3/4	- 3 1/4	18.9
TalMed	136384	60 7/8	+ 1 3/4	Nortek	9 1/4	+ 1	11.6	Wolwof pA	90	- 20	18.2
EMC s	132900	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2	ParkEt	29 1/2	+ 3	11.3	Jokipit	8 1/4	- 1 3/4	14.1
WalMart	131541	24 1/2	+ 1 1/4	Marvel s	18 1/2	+ 1 1/2	11.3	AppMg	4 1/4	- 3/4	14.0
Chrysler	115718	47	+ 3/4	BrnGr	44 1/2	+ 4 1/2	11.3	PepsiC	31 1/4	- 4 1/4	13.5
GM	104347	51 1/4	+ 1 1/4	UnicP	3 1/4	+ 33 1/4	10.9	Thorin	21 1/4	- 3 1/4	13.3
RJR	95578	5 1/4	+ 1 1/4	AmmCr	6 1/4	+ 1/4	10.9	Korv	13 1/2	- 2 1/4	13.3
Citip	95086	40 7/8	+ 1 1/4	HomeSh	19 1/2	+ 1 1/4	10.8	AcmeE	7 1/2	- 1 1/4	13.0
Motors	90727	46	+ 1 1/4	Welcom	9 1/2	+ 7/8	10.8	LoFin	5 1/4	- 7/8	13.0
CocaCo	85214	40 1/4	+ 1 1/4	Citizop	16 1/2	+ 1 1/4	10.7	ContAir B	13	- 1 1/4	12.6

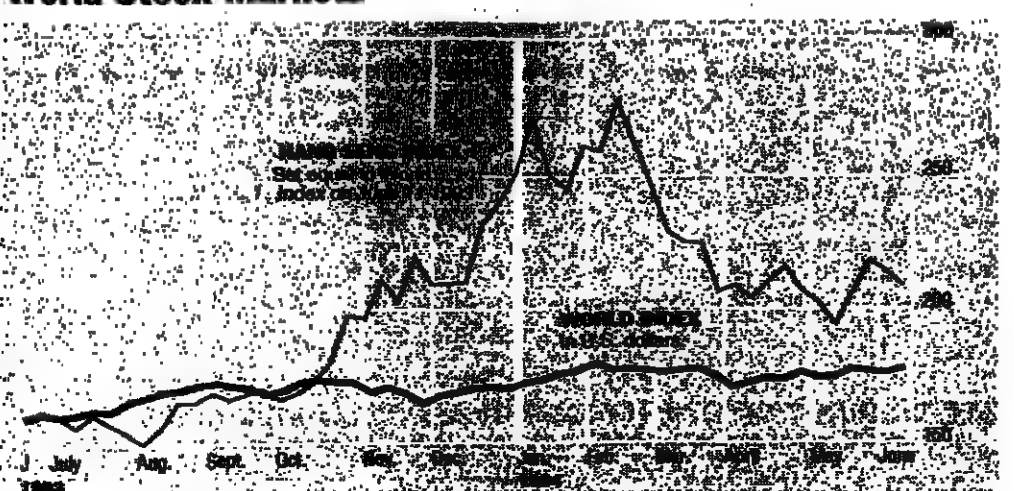
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.
Microsoft	792195	52 1/4	+ 1/4	LibtNB	6	+ 2	50.0	TrintSemi	47 1/8	- 5/8	54.1
IBM Cn s	252528	8 1/4	+ 1/8	Octus	6 1/4	+ 17/8	44.1	MagnaBo s	19 1/2	- 1/8	48.0
Intel	194545	38 1/4	+ 3/4	Octus	6 1/4	+ 17/8	44.2	MagnaBo s	19 1/2	- 1/8	47.5
NorNBk g s	154345	38 1/4	- 1/4	ViFL	6 1/4	+ 17/8	38.5	HSBnk s	15 1/4	- 1/8	45.2
Cisco s	133257	23 1/2	- 1/4	MediaVsTo	6	+ 15/8	37.1	NatBt s	7 1/4	- 5/8	42.9
DSC s	123899	21 1/4	+ 1/4	IntProEg on	20	+ 5 1/4	34.5	Merisel	10	- 7/16	42.0
Oracle s	127754	36 3/4	- 1/8	AmynPhn	11 1/4	+ 29 1/4	32.4	CatTeach s	18 1/4	- 1/8	41.6
NatBt s	117230	7 1/4	- 5/8	PhysIn	6 1/4	+ 1 1/2	31.6	StiverStwr	11	- 5/12	33.3
Merisel	114863	10	- 7/16	IntProEg wt	5 1/4	+ 1/4	31.3	InnoGam	8	- 3/8	30.4
TelCm A	106995	21 1/4	- 1/4	USElectCar	6 1/4	+ 1 1/8	30.7	EdoAlt	12 1/4	- 4/16	25.0

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.	
ExpLA	119223	1 1/4	- 1/2	JanBell	6 1/4	+ 1 1/4	25.0	AldRes	4 1/8	- 7/8	15.9
ChyS	7407	16	- 7/8	Bowm	47 1/4	+ 1 1/4	2.8	Intekom	13 1/4	- 1/4	0.7
Vacom wB	43683	29 1/2		Surety	5 1/4	+ 1/4	16.7	SaharaGm	6 1/4	- 1 1/2	15.0
TWA	41132	1 1/4	- 1/8	Nthys	17 1/2	+ 2 1/2	15.7	Audvok	7 3/4	- 1 1/4	13.9
Vacom wB	33992	6 1/2	...	Caring	11 1/2	+ 1 1/8	13.8	Excel	16	- 2 1/2	12.9

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY				
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.	
Australia	173.65	-0.8	18	-4.1	5	3.51	157.20	-3.9	1.3611	8.2	
Austria	179.79	0.1	1	-2.8	16	1.03	155.49	-6.8	11.7125	4.1	
Belgium	165.93	0.6	11	2.0	10	3.93	140.44	-3.1	34.322	5.3	
Britain	188.32	2.1	8	-8.2	21	4.06	185.13	-9.9	0.6831	1.9	
Canada	129.36	-0.7	17	-4.7	18	2.63	128.64	-1.2	1.3733	-3.6	
Denmark	253.74	2.7	4	2.6	9	1.31	224.63	-1.7	6.5088	4.4	
Finland	137.37	-4.6	24	11.5	3	0.91	159.46	6.5	5.5311	4.7	
France	165.73	-0.7	16	-5.8	19	3.05	147.43	-9.5	5.671	4.1	
Germany	136.08	-0.4	15	-3.0	17	1.75	117.94	-8.8	1.6872	4.2	
Hong Kong	372.88	-1.5	20	-23.8	24	3.21	370.43	-23.7	7.7378	-0.1	
Ireland	165.38	2.6	5	0.1	13	3.42	177.83	-4.0	0.6808	4.2	
Italy	89.22	4.0	3	30.1	1	1.49	107.21	22.3	1809.1	6.4	
Japan	163.95	2.5	6	26.0	2	0.71	107.69	17.3	103.915	7.4	
Malaysia	470.82	4.9	2	-20.4	23	1.71	470.82	-23.3	2.5965	3.8	
Mexico	2065.40	-2.0	22	-13.5	22	1.03	7572.88	-6.6	3.3536	-7.4	
Netherlands	199.13	0.7	10	0.0	14	3.30	169.86	-3.8	1.6688	3.9	
New Zealand	69.84	-1.2	19	2.9	8	3.79	62.99	-2.3	1.6964	5.3	
Norway	183.25	-3.1	23	2.0	11	1.84	179.69	-2.0	7.2244	4.1	
Singapore	341.10	0.2	13	-7.2	20	1.75	241.08	-11.5	1.5337	4.9	
South Africa	274.94	2.3	7	2.9	7	2.18	287.54	14.8	4.785	-10.3	
Spain	143.98	-0.4	12	3.3	6	3.88	148.75	-1.4	136.375	4.8	
Sweden	213.10	-1.8	21	8.5	4	1.60	249.69	3.0	7.9149	5.3	
Switzerland	160.33	1.5	9	0.1	12	1.73	139.94	-5.1	1.4079	5.5	
United States	187.05	-0.3	14	-1.5	15	2.87	187.05	-1.5			

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

Tailoring for a Slimmer I.B.M.

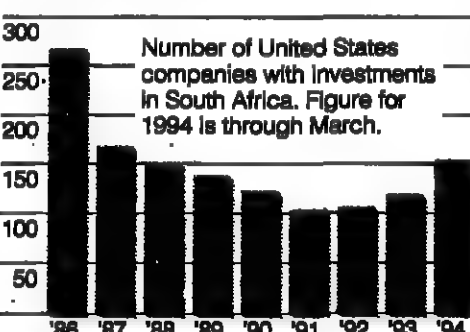
To treat I.B.M. as if it were unacquainted with a setting sun seems a bit like pretending the British Empire remained intact. But a ruling from technology's Stone Age — 1956, to be exact — still puts antitrust limits on today's humbled I.B.M. For one thing, it was forced to sell machines it might otherwise lease — to ensure that it didn't corner the market on used machines. But such limits now seem badly frayed. So last week, struggling to pluck every stone from its rebound path, I.B.M. sought in court to free itself; the Justice Department won't stand in its way.

Grand Canyon? Is It Interactive?

A plane trip can be a time apart from this messy world, a magical no-man's-land of forced contemplation. Or, these days, it can be more of the same: instant gratification. Airlines have been frantically adding ways to feed the habits of entertainment and information addicts — to let travelers play Nintendo, pick a movie, send a fax, track a suitcase, you name it. Anything that keeps them from leaning back and pondering eternity. Could the heroes of D-Day, as they traveled, fax-free, to Normandy, ever have imagined this is what they were making the world safe for?

Tiptoeing Back to South Africa

All those "End Apartheid" bumper stickers have become instant orphans. But is it instantly business as usual? Hardly. American companies with South African ties no longer face boycotts, opening some floodgates by allowing pension funds to invest freely. But American business is still cautious about putting its money in directly. One that is, though, is Pepsi-Cola, which said last week that it would return to South Africa, nine years after pulling up stakes. The lure of the battle was clearly irresistible: it's a \$1 billion beverage market, and Coke owns it.



Truly Heavenly Triple Axes

Ice skating is the ultimate family entertainment, a wholesome world of smiles, glamour and grace. (Forget for a moment this year's sordid exception.) So it seemed a natural fit last week when International Family Entertainment, headed by the evangelist Pat Robertson, agreed to buy Dorothy Hamill's Ice Capades. Ms. Hamill, 1976 Olympic gold medalist, and her husband bought the Ice Capades last year after it crashed into bankruptcy.



World Markets/Laurence Zuckerman

Success Overseas Hurts China at Home

EVERYONE seems to agree that China is the mother of all emerging markets. In recent months the heady prospect of gaining a share in what promises to become the world's largest purchaser of everything from shampoo to heavy industrial equipment has infected not only chief executives and bankers but also ordinary investors. So why then have China's two domestic-share markets hit the skids? Since last year, the fledgling exchanges in the cities of Shanghai and Shenzhen have fallen inexorably from record highs. Last month's decision by President Clinton to continue to allow Chinese imports to enter the United States at minimum tariff levels sparked a brief rebound. But it has not been nearly enough to offset the year's heavy losses, which now amount to a 37 percent decline in the all-China stock index compiled by Credit Lyonnais Securities.

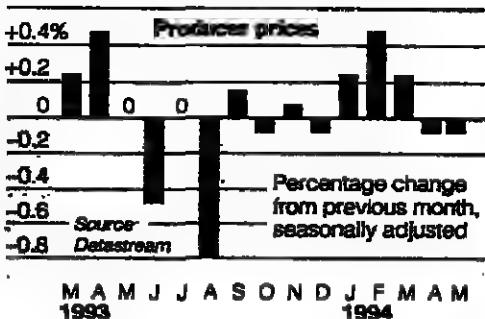
Investors and traders attribute the drop to factors that they say baffle every emerging market. The seemingly boundless enthusiasm about China's economic boom has given way to worries that an overheated economy and rising inflation may lead to unrest. Politically, traders wonder what will happen after Deng Xiaoping, China's ailing leader, dies.

But the biggest cause of the decline may be the success of China's overall effort to tap the world's financial markets. When shares reserved for foreigners began trading in Shenzhen and Shanghai in 1992, they provided one of the few ways overseas investors could cash in on China's rapid growth. But now Chinese shares are listed on exchanges in Hong Kong, New York, Vancouver and Melbourne.

Because these exchanges are more mature, have more stringent listing and reporting rules, and are overseen by regulators with proven track records, the stocks are more attractive to investors. "If I were a foreign investor, I would prefer to invest in a more liquid market with better disclosure requirements and lower trading costs," said Lawrence Ang, head of China research for Swiss Bank Corporation in Hong Kong. Now that fund managers have the luxury of choice, they are no longer so willing to look

Understanding Mr. Greenspan

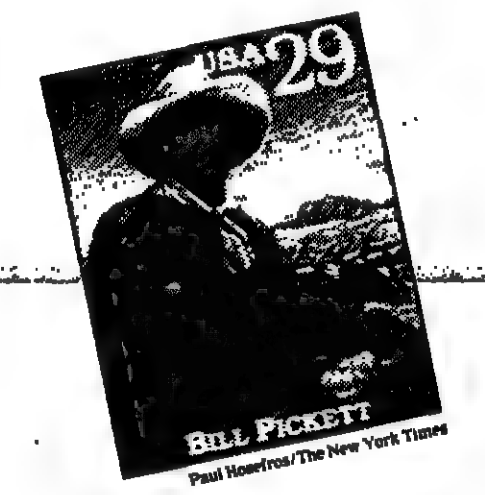
So that's what Alan Greenspan is up to! People wonder why he keeps raising interest rates to wrestle inflation to the mat even when inflation stands at 3 percent or less. But a new Federal Reserve study makes the case that if inflation's kept even lower — even to 1 or 2 percent — productivity increases. When companies can't raise prices, the reasoning goes, they become more efficient. Other economists dispute such a rigid link. But if Mr. Greenspan truly believes in this theory, it could clearly spell more rate increases until inflation is wrong practically dry.



The inflation news last week was muddled. Producer prices fell 0.1 percent in May — hardly inflationary — but then the footnotes rush in. Without big declines in food and energy, two items as fidgety as a puppy, the index rose a larger-than-expected 0.4 percent.

A Mistake Reborn, and Devalued

Forget the fancy theories; it all comes down to supply and demand. If something's scarce, be it widgets or watercolors, the price rises. Nature can create distortions — a run on bottled water, say, after an earthquake — but rarely can mere humans do so. Last week, though, the Postal Service transformed a rarity into, well, a mere stamp. In January it recalled 5.2 million sheets of stamps that had the wrong picture of the cowboy Bill Pickett. But collectors delight in such gaffes, and the 183 sheets already distributed have sold for \$2,000 or more apiece. Now, to eliminate this "unintended rarity," the Postal Service will sell 150,000 of the sheets. Happless collectors who shelled out \$2,000 can console themselves with having one of the "original 183."



At Ziff, New Priorities

Ziff Communications has been the ultimate family empire, but as one generation gives way to another, anything can change — and last week the family shocked the publishing world by putting Ziff up for sale. In William Ziff's words, his sons "wanted to do something else with their lives." With proceeds that could hit \$2.5 billion, they'll be able to.

Citibank Joins the Pack

Citibank was at the forefront of a revolution when it installed hundreds of cash machines in the late 1970's, so when the New York Cash Exchange came along, there was no way it would deign to sign up with some network-come-lately. But NYCE is everywhere now, leaving Citibank the odd bank out. Not to mention that NYCE has built a debit-card network at supermarkets, gas stations and the like — and Citibank wanted to get in on what it saw as a rich future for debit cards. So now it has decided to swallow its pride and join NYCE.

Merck Will Have a Chairman



Raymond V. Gilmartin will succeed...



P. Roy Vagelos at Merck

P. Roy Vagelos proved a hard act to follow as head of Merck. Successor after successor fell away in the last year, starting with Richard Markham, who quit as president last July. But the long search ended last week when Merck made the surprise announcement that an outsider with no pharmaceutical experience, Raymond Gilmartin of the hospital supplier Becton, Dickinson, would succeed Dr. Vagelos on Nov. 1. In explaining the decision, Dr. Vagelos made the priorities clear: in a changing health care industry, limiting costs is crucial, and in that area, Dr. Vagelos said, Mr. Gilmartin has proved himself.

It's Hard to Ruffle Microsoft

Even Microsoft can't win 'em all. Last week a judge ordered it to stop selling two versions of its MS-DOS software, a staple of personal computers, because it had infringed two patents held by a small California company called Stac Electronics. Microsoft seemed to shrug it off, as its stock actually rose a bit after the ruling, but here's the crazy part: dealers have to erase the software from any PC's into which it has been loaded.

Ford Does It Japan's Way

Ford is feeling so good about itself that it has visions of cracking the Japanese market in a big way — 200,000 cars a year by decade's end. (Last year it was less than 50,000.) So, since the Japanese share the British custom of driving on the left side of the road, last week it started selling right-hand-drive versions of its Probe and Mondeo in Japan. By 1996 it will make a bigger switch, with right-hand-drive Tauruses and Explorers. Chrysler already sells a right-hand-drive Cherokee there.

Currency

	Last Week	Prior Week	Year Ago
Japanese Yen per Dollar	103.60	105.35	110.40
German Mark per Dollar	1.6665	1.6705	1.5860
Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar	1.3750	1.3773	1.2685
British Pound U.S. Dollar per British Pound	1.5095	1.5048	1.5690
Gold Republic National Bank	\$383.50	\$380.60	\$356.30

Currency: Friday NY Close

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Field of Whines

Whatever its rewards to owners and players, television has in vital ways served baseball badly. It offers only a peep through a video knothole, and shrinks a vast and animated panorama into sight bites. What a difference to see the ballpark whole, to hear the roar of a thousand throats, to smell the mustard and Cracker Jacks, and to ponder the entire infield when bases are loaded and the crack of a bat transforms idling players into a frenzied corps de ballet. And nowhere is this spectacle more dramatic and enticing than in Yankee Stadium.

Yet fans stay away in droves, and every spring the same sour litanies can be heard. Yankee management claims the stadium's South Bronx neighborhood is not safe, or that people believe it is not safe. The lament is then given a threatening turn by George Steinbrenner, the team's principal owner, who keeps talking about moving to New Jersey. Paradoxically, it seems to make no difference, as The Times's John Kifner reported the other day, that the current Yankees are hitting and pitching like the Bronx Bombers of old, and have been leading the American League.

In fact, though you might scarcely know it, Yankee attendance is going up, and exceeds by about 3,900 a game the average last year. You would never know it, because the front-office executives bat .424 in the bad-mouth league, running down their stadium, their city, their fans and intermittently, in Mr. Steinbrenner's case, even their team. Since New York's politicians plaintively echo Yankee complaints, is it any wonder that many New Yorkers rarely even think of going to a game?

Well, they err. Few big-city stadiums are as easy to reach by mass transit, and police statistics indicate that few New York neighborhoods are as safe. Those who venture out of curiosity commonly offer the same awed judgment: "I forgot it was so beautiful." Philip Lowry, an engineer and student of ballparks, correctly remarks in "Green Cath-



Above and behind the plate

drals" that the restoration of Yankee Stadium 20 years ago "was one of baseball's finest moments."

Though purists may quibble about details, the restoration has enhanced this temple to baseball. This was the playing field of the immortals — Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, Mickey Mantle and Joe DiMaggio, Reggie Jackson and Yogi Berra — and a dozen hallowed nicknames define its curious shape: Ruthville, Death Valley. And the grass never seems greener than in that moment when twilight ends and the great lights flash on. There is no Astroturf here.

Indeed, the real paradox is that other cities, most recently Baltimore, have spent millions on new stadiums intended to recreate the very atmosphere that already pervades the House That Ruth Built. Architects now speak of three phases in ballpark design: the classic ballpark, the super stadium and the regenerated classic ballpark. In other words, New York already has a national treasure, if only its operators and the city's leaders would begin to sing its praises. If they build up this field of dreams with the same energy that they lavish on denigrating the Bronx, the fans will come.

A Closer Look on Wiretapping

The Government's ability to tap private phone calls is under siege. Newly developed encryption systems allow callers to mathematically scramble their messages so that no one, including the Government, can eavesdrop. And digital technology — from cellular phones to call-forwarding — makes wiretapping increasingly difficult.

The Clinton Administration is running scared and proposes two fixes, neither satisfactory. Government needs to wiretap under legally restricted circumstances. Though used sparingly during the 1980's (1,000 a year), taps helped convict more than 20,000 felons. But before tampering with existing arrangements, the Administration must show that its proposals are workable and will not trample on existing rights to conduct private phone conversations. So far it has cleared neither hurdle.

To overcome private encryption, the Administration will encourage people who plan to encode calls to buy phones with a Government-designed encryption system, known as Clipper, built into the hardware; the Government, with judicial approval, would be able to unscramble the messages. But the policy is unlikely to work because Clipper phones are unlikely to dominate the market — leaving Washington the choice of admitting defeat or turning Big Brotherish and outlawing non-Clipper encryption systems.

To overcome technological barriers, the Federal Bureau of Investigation proposes a second fix: legislation that would require phone companies to adopt only those technologies that preserve the Government's ability to wiretap. The problem with this plan is that its sweeping prohibitions threaten to stop telecommunication innovations before anyone calculates the consequences.

The Administration would like to begin by encouraging the I.R.S. and other agencies to buy Clipper phones; it might then require private parties that wish to send the Government encoded

messages to do so only with Clipper phones. The Government hopes that in time Clipper phones would become standard equipment everywhere. Callers using other encryption systems would have to plan ahead and acquire compatible software, a big task for run-of-the-mill criminals.

But many experts predict that Clipper phones will not become standard. There are easy-to-use encryption systems that require no special phones, no shared secret passwords. And, unlike Clipper, they cannot be intercepted by the Government. Because un-tappable systems will prove attractive to the private market is likely to make them as readily available as Clipper.

Clipper uses a secret mathematical formula for scrambling calls. But there are flaws in the formula, as The Times recently revealed. The danger with secret formulas is that someone in or outside government could discover a new flaw and exploit it to tap encoded calls without a court order.

Another bad feature concerns the passwords (actually, numbers) the Government needs to unscramble calls from Clipper phones. The passwords would be held in escrow by two Federal agencies (and released to the F.B.I. upon presentation of a court order). A better way to protect against government abuse would be to entrust passwords to the courts or designated non-government organizations.

The F.B.I.'s fix — requiring phone companies to build easily tappable systems — raises the unsettling image of forcing a phone company to design its "home" so that the police can easily enter. And the fix is unnecessarily blunt. The Government could compel phone companies to solve specific problems, like making call-forwarding tappable.

The Administration is right to worry about its ability to tap phones for legitimate law enforcement. So far, its suggestions for safeguarding that ability seem unworkable and potentially intrusive.

Topics of The Times

Ellis Island, N.J.?

If the good citizens of New Jersey thought they could seize Coney Island, they would probably try. As it is, they want Ellis Island, and have persuaded the Supreme Court to hear their case. The legal point may be close, but symbolism and history clearly favor New York.

An 1834 compact put the New Jersey-New York boundary in the middle of the Hudson River but gave New York jurisdiction over Ellis Island, despite its proximity to the Jersey City waterfront. At the time, it was only three acres and not yet the port of entry for waves of immigrants. Today it is 27 acres, enlarged by landfill from New York City's first subway tunnels. New Jersey claims the added acreage is not covered by the compact.

Actually, the island belongs to the National Park Service, and spiritually to tens of millions of Americans from coast to coast whose kin streamed through the Great Hall in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The Supreme Court will not change that. But it would be a sad mistake to give New Jersey the civic jurisdiction it seeks.

Let no one be hoodwinked. New Jersey seeks to gain from steering tourists to the island through New Jersey, and to have a greater say in further profitable development. Catching New York's Senators asleep, Congress has voted \$15 million for a footbridge to Ellis Island from a park on the New Jersey side, but it could — and should — be stopped. Immigrants did not arrive by footbridge. They stepped off a ship after a long ocean journey. Tourists should approach by water, too, as they

do now, the better to visualize the immigrant experience. And New Jersey was not the magnet for the rearing masses; New York City was. Peter Vallone, Speaker of the City Council, put it well the other day: "When my grandfather came here in 1900, he wasn't going to New Jersey. He was going to New York."

Metropolitan Magic

The opera was "Tosca." The venue was the Great Lawn in Central Park. The occasion was the opening of the Metropolitan Opera's 28th summer season outdoors. And the audience was an awesome 50,000 New Yorkers — in a single night, one-third the number who hear the company in its entire indoor season. By the end of its three weeks outdoors, the Met will play to more than a quarter million. For many, it is a first brush with live opera. For all, it is free.

This year's repertoire is two operas — "Lucia di Lammermoor" is the other — in 10 parks, six in New York City and four in New Jersey. The cost is borne mainly by the Lila Acheson and DeWitt Wallace Fund for Lincoln Center, augmented by City Hall and several other foundations that pay for everything from tenors to a portable stage, police and park maintenance crews. But no amount of money could ever pay for the setting. Beyond the trees that frame the vast lawn, the Manhattan skyline twinkled at dusk. Overhead, Venus shining bright, steady and alone in the western sky. All that, and a spot of green on which to rest body and soul, gratis.

Students Care Far Too Much About Grades

To the Editor:

Re "Making the Grades" (editorial, June 5): Having completed my last final exam as an undergraduate at Stanford University not more than an hour ago, I believe I am in an excellent position to evaluate the media frenzy over alleged grade inflation at Stanford University.

Yes, a surprising number of A and B grades are received by students here. But very little coverage has focused on how the nature of Stanford students contributes to this trend.

Students here are motivated almost to a fault when it comes to grades. Most students who come here had a straight-A average in high school. I remember an orientation discussion of my freshman dorm mates titled "What Will You Do When You Get That First B?"

But one need only observe the solemn mass of students staggering out of the library at closing time, observe the playing fields during finals week, empty despite another gorgeous California day, observe the glassy-eyed, sleep-deprived paper writers packed into the computer cluster, to see that Stanford students work too hard for their grades, not too little.

What I find unfortunate, and what most disappointed me about my time at Stanford, is that our narrow focus on letter grades has allowed us to forget that a university should be about learning and knowledge, rather than class rank and one-upmanship. It is a shame that when the national media turn their eyes on a great university, the most interesting thing they can discover are statistics about grade point averages.

But I can hardly blame them. Not while students ask, "Is this going to be on the exam?" Not while our faculty senate spends more time debating how to make the grading system more punitive, than discussing how to improve our education. The letter grade has become a convenient way for students, faculty and administrators to shirk our responsibility to a deeper evaluation of the state of our education.

RAFE SAGARIN
Stanford, Calif., June 7, 1994

Love of Knowledge

To the Editor:

"Making the Grades" (editorial, June 5) makes professors like me who opposed the change in Stanford's grading — to restore the failing grade and to award C's and D's — seem

obstacles to intellectual life, opponents of excellence by students, lazy and dishonest, "pandering to consumers." A fine tribute, in my case, to 33 years of teaching at Stanford!

We were arguing that a record of achievement, rather than a historical record that includes failure and late withdrawal from courses as well as achievement, has served Stanford's students well and that the "dazzling" student transcripts — not all of them dazzling — are far from being "misleading" because they announce that they are precisely a record of achievement. We believe that potential employers, deans of graduate and professional schools and committees awarding scholarships need to know what our students know, not what they are ignorant of.

If our transcripts were perceived as misleading, our students would not, for example, have won this year alone six Marshall Scholarships, two Truman Scholarships and one Churchill Scholarship. I served on the

As for grade inflation, I'm not sure it exists in the fields I know. Our students are extremely bright. Admitting 1,600 undergraduates from a pool of more than 14,000 and, in the English department, 12 graduate students from more than 500 explains why we have bright students.

If, in a class of a reasonable size, I can't get achievement up to a level where students deserve a B or an A, I am a poor teacher. Your argument that students have a "false sense of their own worth" because they have been "operating in a mistake-proof system" is fatuous. Students know when they have failed and internalize a sense of failure without needing it inscribed on a piece of paper.

The unfortunate consequence of Stanford's debate and change, and the publicity that it has received is that students will become more conscious of grades as motives for learning. Love of knowledge, not fear of failure, should be the motive for learning that teachers at every level should encourage. In every other respect, Stanford's new policy and your editorial are solutions seeking a problem.

RONALD A. REBHOLZ
Professor of English
Stanford University
Stanford, Calif., June 6, 1994

Bring Back the C

To the Editor:

"Making the Grades" (June 5) is a true and timely editorial. Grade inflation, however, has not inflicted equal injury upon all parties. The smartest undergraduates may now need an A+, but they still are admitted to the best graduate schools. The "gentleman C" student may have become a gentleman B-, but he or she still receives the treasured diploma and cares for little else.

It is the considerable number of hard-working high achievers who have suffered by our overgenerosity. When I began teaching in 1988, B or B+ was an honorable grade, evidence of intelligence, understanding and steady effort. The grade of B+ now indicates either dullness or just exactly nothing at all. Students who 25 years ago would have been delighted by a B+ are now insulted by it and don't hesitate to say so.

Stanford's restoration of the F will probably have little effect; national restoration of the C might benefit us all.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS
Middlebury, Vt., June 6, 1994



Viktor Koon

California Rhodes Scholarship Committee for six years, and no one ever questioned the integrity of a Stanford transcript. If our transcripts were perceived as misleading, our students would not be accepted, as they are, in first-rate graduate and professional schools and, despite the bad job market, in good jobs.

Failure and late withdrawal from courses are usually the result of intellectual curiosity gone awry: students realize toward the end of a busy quarter, sometimes not soon enough, that they have taken on too many courses. I would rather have them take on too much than play safe by taking only the courses they know they can pass.

U.N. Can Also Point To a Success in Africa

To the Editor:

Without getting into whether or not the United Nations is shamed by the horrific events in Rwanda, I would like to call attention to the important role the United Nations played in the second chance the people of Malawi have gained by their just-completed democratic multiparty elections.

The Malawi success story offers a good example of the bright side of the United Nations. The electoral office of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Program have in the last two years been involved in practically all steps of the elections. The United Nations assisted the Malawi Government and the National Constitutional Council in organizing the June 1993 national referendum, which ushered in the multiparty system to replace the 30-year-old one-party system. Subsequently the United Nations helped organize the Malawi elections, including provision of support for human rights reforms that have also found a place in the country's new constitution.

The United Nations was supported in this by many of Malawi's friends including the Government of the United States.

JAMES GUSTAVE SPETH
Administrator, United Nations
Development Program
New York, June 3, 1994

Stowaway Policy Punishes the Seafarers

To the Editor:

Social and economic conditions in many developing areas of the world have created a problem of increasing concern to the maritime community — stowaways, people who seek refuge in more prosperous ports by illegally boarding merchant ships and hiding in such spaces as cargo containers, lifeboats and between decks. Just last month, 18 Romanians were caught in the cargo holds of a Sea-Land Service vessel in Port Newark. But this was not an isolated incident. Eight hundred stowaways have been recorded this year. This may be only the beginning.

These incidents show the critical need for governments and international organizations to address and define procedures for handling escalating numbers of stowaways.

Immigration and Naturalization Service policy requires shipowners to detain, feed and house stowaways who request asylum throughout their asylum process, which can take months and cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. This policy puts an unfair burden on the maritime industry to find a solution for a problem it did not create and has little ability to control. The threat of fines has prompted some ship's crews to treat illegal immigrants harshly. But in severely underguarded ports around the world a handful of seafarers can-

not possibly monitor the contents of the 2,000 to 4,000 containers carried on modern merchant ships. Seafarers are often placed at risk by the desperate acts of stowaways.

We at the Seamen's Church Institute believe there is an urgent need for Congress to hold hearings to examine the enormous hardships that the Immigration and Naturalization Service stowaway policy places on shipowners, seafarers and the stowaways themselves.

The asylum policy should not be able to force shipowners to become jailers, nor should it result in locking asylum seekers in prisons like common criminals. We need a process for according asylum to politically oppressed people, one that provides for screening and housing asylum applicants and does not delegate an imprisoning function to shipowners.

This issue presents the maritime community a thankless choice with concerns reaching further than commerce and safety at sea.

We must find new ways to accept asylum seekers who reach our shores as stowaways on ships — actions that do not violate the human rights of the stowaways and do not unfairly penalize shipowners or merchant seafarers.

(REV.) PETER LAROM
Executive Director
Seamen's Church Institute
New York, June 2, 1994

New Birth-Rate Projections Have to Please Baby-Food Makers

To the Editor:

That Sandoz Ltd., the Swiss drug and chemicals company, is buying Gerber Products Company is perfectly logical to a demographer.

The most recent population projections of the Census Bureau show that the post-baby boom pattern of declining births in the United States, with a brief interruption around 1990, is expected to change dramatically. By 2007, the number of births will again exceed 4 million for the first time since 1964 and continue to increase during the 21st century.

The first part of the increase stems from the baby boom, as the children and grandchildren of the baby boomers themselves bear children, a pattern that was apparent in previous population projections. However, earlier figures showed a resumption in the declining trend in births after 2020. Analysts of the baby and children's products market should note the newer projections, which differ from those of 1988 in important ways.

• The new data are more refined in race and ethnicity, separating white non-Hispanic, black, American Indi-

an, Asian and Hispanic populations.

• In earlier projections, the total fertility rate, a better indicator than the crude birth rate because it is an age-independent indicator of childbearing, continued the 1960-90 decline to 2080, primarily through a critical assumption that fertility levels of Hispanic, black, American Indian and Asian women would ultimately converge to the lower levels of white, non-Hispanic women. Experts now reject that assumption, and the newer projections allow for fertility patterns by race and ethnicity.

• The new figures use net immigration assumptions tied to current and future levels under the Immigration Act of 1990. The major source of increasing population diversity, espe-

cially for Hispanics relative to white non-Hispanics, will be immigration.

The new projections are especially relevant for profitability in the United States baby products market. The annual number of births is projected to rise continuously from 2014 to 2050, each of those a record-setting year.

KAREN A. WOODROW-LAFIELD
Research Assoc., Center for Social & Demographic Analysis, SUNY, Albany
Upper Saddle River, N.J., June 3, 1994

Apostles and Celibacy

To the Editor:

The May 30 article in your series on the Roman Catholic Church states: "Conservatives maintain that ordaining married men would be too drastic a departure from the tradition of the Roman church."

It depends on how early a tradition begins. All three synoptic Gospels agree that Peter, the rock on which Jesus founded his church, was married, with a mother-in-law that Jesus cured of a fever. Paul exclaims in his anguished first letter to the Corinthians, "Have I no right to take a Christian wife about with me, like the rest of the apostles and the Lord's brothers and Cephas?" "Cephas," meaning "rock," is the Aramaic equivalent of Peter, whose inheritors the popes profess to be. If he was married, why not they? ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS
Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1994

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Journal
FRANK RICHThe
Other
Agenda

Bob Woodward is the reporter who helped bring down a criminal Presidency. Mike Wallace is the television muckraker who nailed a thousand malcontents. Put them together on "60 Minutes" to lift the lid on Mr. Woodward's new book, "The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House," and a vast audience has every reason to believe that a scandal of Watergate proportions is about to explode.

The two men did all they could to further that perception last Sunday. Both looked solemn, and Mr. Woodward was seen in such tight close-ups that even his mildest innuendos about the Clintons ("The American taxpayer has gotten two for the price of one") took on the gravity of an impeachable offense. The viewer was also tantalized by shots of Mr. Woodward's vast cache of seemingly incriminating tapes — containing "deep background" interviews with confidential sources reaching "up to the very top" — and a replay of Gennifer Flowers, "Are Bill and Hillary Clinton going to like this book?" asked Mr. Wallace, who then answered, "I don't think so."

Actually, the Clintons may not mind "The Agenda." Its characterization of them is familiar — he can't make decisions; she can't stop making them — and Mr. Woodward provides no new reportage about Gennifer Flowers or any other scandal. But ordinary readers, lured by "60 Minutes" into anticipating a "Son of All the President's Men," may well

Bob
Woodward's
Bill Clinton.

be peeved. Mr. Woodward's book, a plugging account of the evolution of the Clinton economic plan, has its farcical Washington snapshots, but never reaches the ludicrous heights of the hype surrounding "The Agenda" itself.

"At one point Clinton got so frustrated he used the f-word!" exclaimed Mr. Woodward, posing as America's oldest living Boy Scout, in another promotional television interview. Well, so what? To flog this book, Mr. Woodward has had to turn unexceptional, even flattering "revelations" about the President into spuriously shocking sound bites that make Mr. Woodward and the journalistic profession he so prominently represents look more disingenuous than his subject.

Not only does Mr. Clinton cuss, Mr. Woodward and his TV hosts darkly inform us, but the President also loses his temper, tolerates intellectual prodding by his wife and Vice President, thrives on the detailed debate of policy, makes pragmatic political compromises to win Congressional votes and shows chaos by refusing to enlist a chief of staff who will still dissent.

If these are crimes, then no doubt an ideal President would be an ideologically rigid Washington lifer who nurses enemies' lists rather than letting off steam, has a golf caddy for a Vice President and a cipher for a spouse, makes policy pronouncements from index cards written by aides and is too arrogant to get a bill through Congress. The ideal chief of staff? John Sununu.

Presumably voters turned to the Clinton-Gore ticket to reject this status quo. Mr. Woodward, whose own ideology seems to be terminal inside-the-Beltwayitis, finds Mr. Clinton most wanting when measuring him against Lloyd Bentsen.

The President's indecisiveness is indeed a serious flaw. But we hardly need "The Agenda" to tell us that. The book's journalistic flaws are often more newsworthy. The problems begin on the first page, where a breezy conversation between the Clintons in bed sounds fake. (Mrs. Clinton says "Yeah" as much as the Beatles.) While the gist of the conversation, like much of "The Agenda," may be accurate, the book's lifelessly reconstructed scenes show what can happen when a journalist sands down a variety of off-the-record accounts to arrive at a composite reality.

Contra Bruck's recent profile of Hillary Clinton in The New Yorker presents much the same picture of the White House that Mr. Woodward's book does, but because most of her sources are named, speak in their own voices and own up to their sometimes conflicting points of view, the Clintons are seen with the perspective and depth missing in "The Agenda." So precise is most of what Mr. Woodward's sources have to say that their Deep-Throated anonymity often seems superfluous — just another way to puff up the smoke of hot news where there is no fire.

But at least no one can accuse Mr. Woodward of trashing Mr. Clinton to serve a covert political line as he hopes "The Agenda." The only agenda here, and it's not very well hidden, is sales.

By Thomas Onestad

As the Korean nuclear crisis deepens, the Central Intelligence Agency is trying to probe the minds of North Korea's idiosyncratic leaders. If it can cut through the mountain of propaganda about President Kim Il Sung and his son Kim Jong Il and construct accurate psychological profiles of them, it will perform an invaluable service.

Don't bet on it. The C.I.A.'s record on profiles appears to be poor. When there's a risk of war, flawed profiles could lead to deadly miscalculation. If the C.I.A.'s studies of the Kims reflect the ineptness seen in its profile of the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, President Clinton would do well to ignore them.

The portrayal of the exiled Haitian President came closer to character assassination than character analysis. In a closed-door Capitol Hill briefing in October, the C.I.A. alleged that Father Aristide suffered from a history of severe mental illness and had received psychiatric treatment at a Montreal hospital in 1980. The details were quickly leaked, upstaging the Administration's campaign to restore him to power.

Father Aristide denied the report, and, in an extraordinary move, President Clinton publicly criticized it. It later came out that the C.I.A. had depended on the very generals who ousted Father Aristide for much of its

Thomas Onestad is associate editor of the journal Foreign Policy. This article is adapted from the summer issue.

information about him, and that he had not been hospitalized in Canada. Had the C.I.A. bothered to check its facts?

"The agency made no effort whatsoever to interview people who had been meeting Aristide over the past couple of years," Samuel Lewis, who was then head of policy planning at the State Department, said to me in an interview. C.I.A. officials "have an established opinion about him, and I guess they feel they don't need to prove it."

For the first time, a psychological profile had come to play a major and destructive political role. There was an unexpected benefit, though: the wall of secrecy protecting this arcane field from scrutiny began to fall.

For decades, C.I.A. psychiatrists have quietly tolled on studies of what

We can't read
Kim Il Sung's
mind. Why try?

makes foreign leaders tick. Unlike clinical psychiatrists, the profilers cannot put their subjects on the couch. They seek to psychoanalyze from afar, blending political science with psychology in a hybrid science (or art). They review a leader's writings and remarks, and rely heavily on such secondhand sources as accounts of a leader's life and interviews with people who have met him.

The profiles occupy a privileged place in U.S. intelligence. They land on the desks of the President, his

In America

BOB HERBERT

Of Proms and Prisons

It was just a prom, nothing out of the ordinary, a couple hundred kids in gowns and tuxedos dancing among gold and white balloons at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago. Nothing strange, except that the kids in that serene setting were from some of the toughest of Chicago's tough neighborhoods, chaotic places where tensions are always high, life is often short, and lullabies are apt to be accompanied by the murmur of not-so-distant gunfire.

If the very same kids had poured into the hotel unannounced and in their street clothes, the cops would have been called. But the prom, on a cool, clear Friday evening in May, caused no problems. The kids were thrilled. They felt glamorous and important. They partied and they went home happy.

The next time the smart set in Washington meets to figure out new ways to raise more money for more jails, it might be wise to take a moment or so to think about the prom at

school dropouts. In Chicago, 80 percent.

Since 1973, according to the report, the income of dropouts has declined 37 percent, "leaving them very few legitimate ways to earn a living and very little hope of ever growing up with a decent paying job and the ability to marry and raise a family."

Mr. Wuest argues that the answer to this problem is not to direct the bulk of our resources toward the endless building of prison cells, but to train the kids and provide them with meaningful work before they get into trouble.

The report says: "Over the last 25 years the U.S. has spent more than \$800 billion for police, courts and prisons to stop crime. Yet we feel less safe in our homes and on the job than ever."

Some of the statistics in the report are heartbreaking. In 1990, nationwide, 2,280,000 black boys and men were jailed or imprisoned at some time during the year, while only 23,000 earned a college degree. That's a ratio of 99 to 1. For white boys and men, the ratio of inmates to graduates was six to one, with 2,412,000 locked up at some time in 1990 and 413,000 earning a bachelor's degree.

"Locking people up is not working," said Mr. Wuest. "We have to try something else."

This, of course, will come as big news to Congress, which — in a move that is as cynical as it is unimaginative — is ready to hurl billions more in the direction of shiny new prisons. Last week the Labor and Commerce Departments issued a joint report on the nation's workplace that found, among other things, that because of the abysmal jobs situation there is "a large, growing population for whom illegal activity is more attractive than legitimate work." Commenting on the report, Labor Secretary Robert Reich warned that "a society divided between the haves and the have-nots or the well educated and the poorly educated cannot be stable over time."

Most of the young men and women growing up in the nation's inner cities are desperately needy. They need quality education and training. They need to be treated like human beings. They need guidance and recreation and ceremonial activities, like proms and graduations, that serve as rites of passage. And beyond all of that, they need jobs, because without jobs nothing in this country works.

What they don't need is exactly what we're giving them — a cold shoulder and a prison cell. □

Psychobabble at the C.I.A.



Lou Myers

cal inferences are drawn is often wrong.

Robert Pastor, the chief Latin America specialist on President Carter's National Security Council, discovered rampant inaccuracy in the profiles. He said that when he verified biographical information with the subjects themselves, he found errors up to half the time. The C.I.A. stumbled over such basic facts as where a president was educated and whether he was married.

In his memoirs, George Shultz, the former Secretary of State, describes meeting a Soviet Premier, Nikolai Tikhonov: "My C.I.A. briefing paper on him described an old, doddering man... In came a bouncy, lively individual, fully prepared to debate me energetically. I was amazed and startled; so much for our 'intelligence'."

Many officials complain that the profiles are so loaded with caveats and rife with psychobabble as to be useless. Former Bush Administration aides say the C.I.A. profile of Saddam Hussein offered little help in predicting his moves in the Persian Gulf crisis.

Even those who praise particular profiles tend to be deeply skeptical of them in general.

"Trying to diagnose somebody from 5,000 miles away whom you've never seen does not fill me with confidence," said Robert Gates, a former Director of Central Intelligence.

That same ambivalence infuses the C.I.A. today. A senior intelligence official who described himself as "some-what mistrustful" of the profiles

called profiling "one of the weak areas of analysis."

Why continue doing it? Surprisingly, even skeptics like General Scowcroft contend that profiles "provide a comfort level" during crises. Policy makers desperately want to understand just what kinds of adversaries they are facing.

Since top officials continue to demand the profiles, they ought to demand that the C.I.A. do them right. Greater openness — especially more intensive review by outside regional specialists and psychologists — would root out some mistakes and help deter the agency from heaving to a rigid institutional view of certain leaders. Such safeguards should be adopted immediately for the profiles of the Kims.

But the outlook is not encouraging. Recent budget cuts reduced the profiling staff and eliminated its autonomy, making future errors and politicized analyses even more likely.

Director R. James Woolsey, who talks a lot about a new openness at the C.I.A., has been tight-lipped about the Aristide profile. He has neither acknowledged its flaws nor announced any actions to prevent a recurrence. On the contrary, he has defended the shoddy work.

Policy makers should stop pushing the C.I.A. to make bold predictions about foreign leaders when the necessary data are unavailable. Such pressures, in the case of the Kims, could lead profilers to guess irresponsibly how the North Koreans would react to sanctions. For now, President Clinton, a voracious reader, is best advised to peruse the Kim profiles with a jaundiced eye. They may be a good read, but he should not rely on them in a pinch. □

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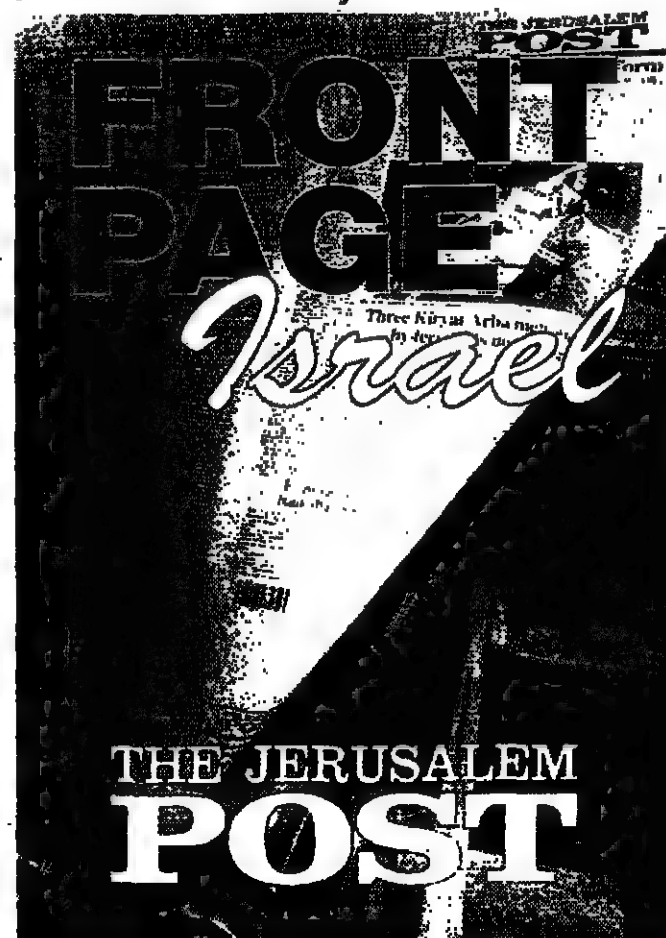
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كتاب

Howling Jack Nicholson, a Wolf for All Seasons

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Wolves fascinate Jack Nicholson. "What does a lone wolf represent?" he asked with a smile. "How's that wolf treated by the pack? The wolf pack is limited. Lone wolves are driven off by the pack. And it's hard to find a new pack."

The smile broadened enigmatically, a Nicholson smile. He lit a cigarette.

Whatever his identification with lone wolves, the 57-year-old actor has found a role, in Mike Nichols's film "Wolf," that seems to serve as a personal statement about the themes that most obsess Mr. Nicholson — himself, men and women, sex, and the viciousness of modern life. Written by Jim Harrison and Wesley Strick, the movie, which opens Friday, was shaped specifically for Mr. Nicholson, who has a rare ability to seem dangerous on screen.

"Wolf" centers on a Manhattan book editor named Will Randall, a decent and erudite man about to be tossed off his career track as a high-ranking publishing executive, a man whose wife has cuckolded him. After being bitten by a wolf on a dark country road, Will evolves into someone new, feral and dangerous. His senses sharpen (suddenly he can read without his glasses), his thirst for blood (both real and metaphorical) grows. He begins prowling Manhattan at night and becomes a lady-killer. The film also stars Michelle Pfeiffer as a spoiled rich girl who is drawn to the man-wolf.

Because werewolves are often used as sexual metaphors, the actor says he understands how werewolves infecting people and turning them into other werewolves could be seen as symbolizing the spread of AIDS. But, he says, he does not necessarily agree with the interpretation: "I don't get a lot out of that idea."

Another way of looking at the film is as social commentary. It trounces East Coast intellectuals, and the establishment is depicted as being corrupt, with special-effect werewolves running rampant through a rich man's country estate and wolfish characters negotiating the shoals of the New York publishing world. Needless to say, the infected Will seems to be a man who has finally learned to run with the wolves.

But, said Mr. Nicholson, "one of the things that Mike and I went back and forth with the writers over was we didn't want to make a statement that it's better to be a wolf. So we had this collaborative jujitsu about a man who tragically loses his humanity through no choice of his own."

Could any actor except Mr. Nicholson have played the role? Whatever the answer, it's unlikely that either Mr. Nicholson or Columbia Pictures, which produced the film, would have proceeded without him.

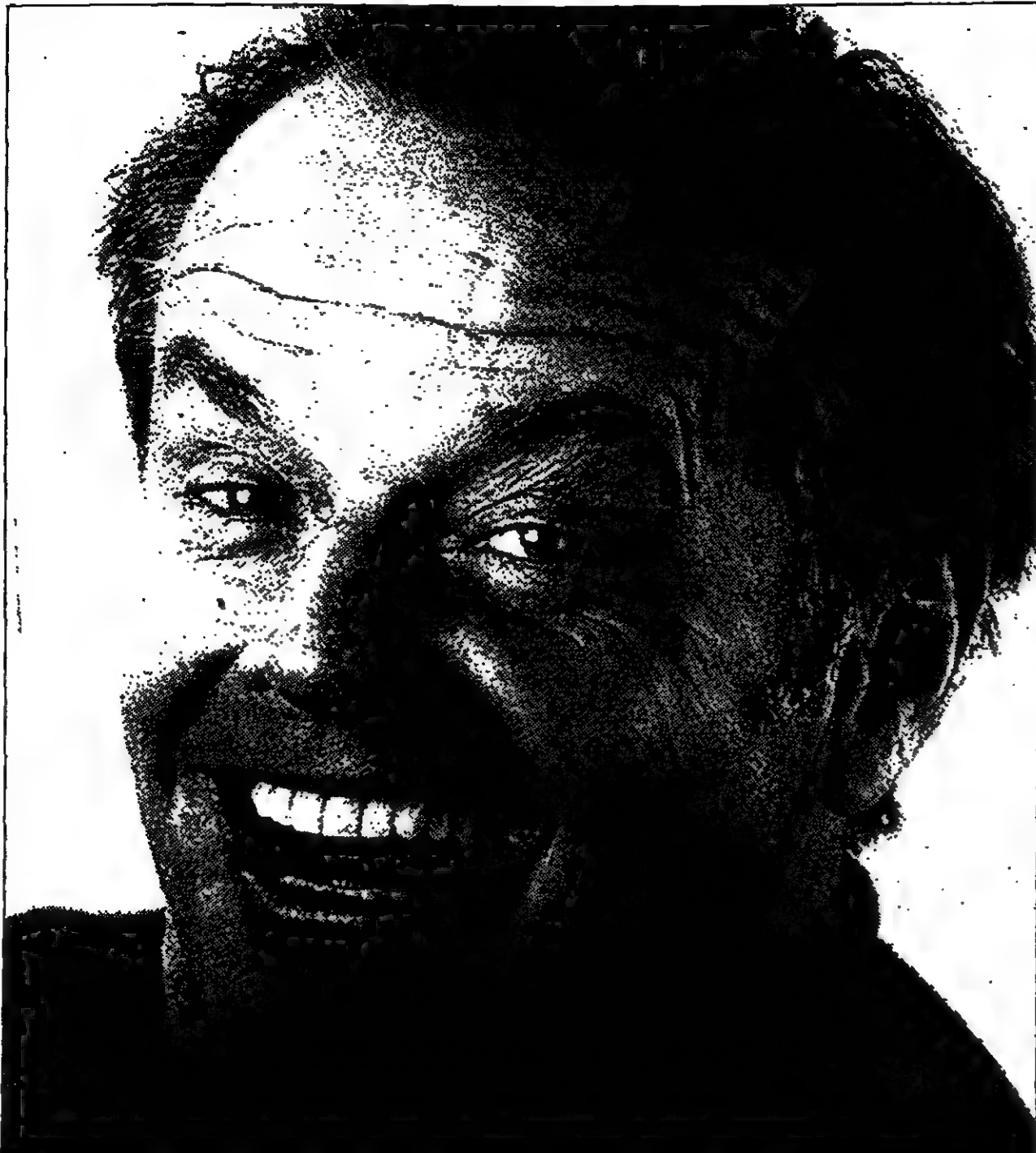
"Wolf," which cost at least \$40 million and has generated considerable early publicity, was originally scheduled to open three months ago, but an early test screening in Dallas proved dismal. Since then, Mr. Nicholson has substantially altered the movie, tightening the pace of the ending to make it more comprehensible to audiences and overhauling the musical score by Ennio Morricone, the film composer.

If the movie founders on bad reviews, Columbia, which has had a recent string of failures, will have a great deal to lose and Mr. Nicholson, who has directed mostly lightweight comedies in recent years, will suffer a serious blow to his reputation. But no one doubts that Jack Nicholson's career will survive. Although his name — unlike that of Kevin Costner or Julia Roberts — doesn't guarantee a strong opening weekend, a Nicholson film is still an event.

Mr. Nicholson said he had contemplated playing a classic horror role for years. He encouraged his friend Mr. Harrison to write a screenplay based on his own experiences with feeling wolflike. "I read the screenplay," Mr. Nicholson said, "and said, 'O.K., let's start to talk.' Four or five revisions later, Mr. Nicholson agreed to star. Elaine May — Mr. Nicholson's old stand-up partner and a script doctor — wrote the uncredited final version.

For makeup, Mr. Nicholson insisted on a minimalist approach because the first test, with wolf masks, was a disaster. "It looked like 'Planet of the Apes,'" he said. "I thought, what's the sense of me playing the part?" Mr. Nicholson played it straight, using primarily his own hair, eyes, mouth and voice to turn into a werewolf, although the final results include gleaming yellow eyes, fangs and mangy facial hair.

No major Hollywood actor has taken on as many risks as Jack Nicholson — and survived and even flourished. He has been written about in unauthorized biographies (most recently, "Jack's Life" by Patrick McGilligan), heralded in cover stories (Vanity Fair in April, pegged to an earlier release date for "Wolf") and given a lifetime achievement award by the American Film Institute earlier this year.



Mr. Nicholson—"Lone wolves are driven off by the pack," he says. "And it's hard to find a new pack."

Altogether, Mr. Nicholson has made nearly 50 films. His string of critical and commercial hits, starting in the late 60's, includes "Easy Rider," which made him a star; "Five Easy Pieces"; "The Last Detail"; "Chinatown," and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" and "Terms of Endearment," which won him Academy Awards for best supporting actor for 1975 and 1983, respectively.

His career has survived commercial and critical failures like "Ironweed"; "The Two Jakes," the sequel to "Chinatown," which he also directed; "Man Trouble" and "Hoffa."

There were also "Prizzi's Honor" and "Batman," the latter of which the actor almost certainly made for the money. His typical fee is \$10 million a movie. On "Batman," the film's huge success resulted in his earning \$50 million, perhaps more.

Mr. Nicholson's acting idol in his neighbor Marlon Brando. Like Mr. Brando in his heyday, Mr. Nicholson

'Wolf,' which cost at least \$40 million, was supposed to open three months ago, but the movie was substantially altered after a dismal screen test in Dallas.

seems to hunger more and more for classical parts — and he sees "Wolf" as one of them. "All these horror parts can be classical," he said. "The devil in 'Witches of Eastwick,' the Joker in 'Batman.' This is the most classical part I've had."

One reason "Wolf" so intrigued Mr. Nicholson was that the director, who is a friend, was taking an unusual career risk. (The two men have worked together on three other films: "Carnal Knowledge," in 1971, "The Fortune," in 1975 and "Heartburn" in 1986.) Although Mr. Nicholson has in recent years directed such films as "Working Girl," "Postcards From the Edge" and "Regarding Henry," he has never before dabbled with horror, special effects or action sequences.

"I was surprised when Mike was enthusiastic about doing the film, because it's a big creative stretch for him," Mr. Nicholson said the other day over lunch at the Hotel Bel-Air. "It's a bigger stretch for him than for me. I've worked on other films that are bizarre, and he really hasn't." (Mr. Nicholson refused to be interviewed for this article.)

Having lost nearly 50 pounds over the last few years, Mr. Nicholson looks youthfully trim and elegant in a burgundy Armani sweater, gray Armani slacks and preppy saddle shoes.

With his cocky half-smile and heavily lidded eyes, he could be a well-heeled, if slightly maniacal, country club habitué.

Clothes, in fact, are extremely important to Mr. Nicholson. Not so much for himself, perhaps, but in terms of creating his characters. Preparing for "Wolf," for example, he met Jason Epstein, the editorial director of Random House's adult trade division.

"I guessed his wardrobe even before I met him," said Mr. Nicholson. "Wide-wale cord pants, sports jacket, blue chambray shirt, tie." He laughed. "I was right. I already had it. He was wearing it." And that is what Mr. Nicholson wears in the film.

The importance of clothing to Mr. Nicholson's characterizations was echoed by James L. Brooks, who directed the actor in the 1983 film "Terms of Endearment" and in a small, uncredited part in "Broadcast News."

"There are no vanity issues with Jack," he said. "It's about the work." In "Terms of Endearment," in which the actor played a lecherous, over-the-hill former astronaut appropriately named Garrett Breedlove, Mr. Nicholson found a bathrobe that he felt the character would wear. "He lived in that bathrobe," said Mr. Brooks. "He was beginning his exploration."

In one of the film's classic moments, when Mr. Nicholson unzipped his trousers in a seduction scene with Shirley MacLaine, the actor allowed his hefty gut to flop out of his pants. The first time it happened, the entire cast and crew burst out laughing.

"Instead of sucking it in, Jack asked how far out did I want it," said Mr. Brooks. "It was not only very funny but the quintessential moment in the film. It was about creating reality."

In many films the Nicholson persona becomes intertwined with the role. He once remarked that his theory was to have at least 75 percent in common with any character he plays — whether it was Hitler or Peter Pan.

"I mean, this is luck of the draw where I'm concerned," he said. "Once you're successful in a film, you tend to have to repeat it. And it's a trap. And I've tried not to get pigeonholed doing a lot of westerns, a lot of rednecks, a lot of dope films. And I'm always aware when they're trying to write a 'Jack' scene. You know, 'Let him run wild.'"

There are a number of what could be labeled "Jack" scenes in "Wolf," when the actor may seem to be emoting with his hair. The role also allows him to display an ominous side — his legendary temper.

Mr. Nicholson's temper stirred publicity in February, when he was charged with misdemeanor assault and vandalism after swinging a golf club on the roof of a car whose driver had cut him off on an intersection in Los Angeles. The suit was settled out of court.

Despite an ability to intimidate, Mr. Nicholson is not considered as formidable or difficult as some of his counterparts. Meryl Streep recalled how awed she felt when meeting him

for the first time on the set of "Heartburn," in which they starred as an ill-fated couple.

"It was like meeting Mick Jagger or Bob Dylan," she recalled. "He was a big deal. But he's not a big deal in his own mind. He sort of plants himself in front of you, and he's already in your life."

But is he Caleb's father? "I would-

Mr. Nicholson's approach to life may date back to his blurred background. Raised in Neptune, N.J., he was in his late 30's and already a star when he learned that two of the women who raised him had been lying. He discovered that his "mother," who was 39 at the time he was born, was actually his grandmother, and his "sister," who was 17 and unmarried, was his mother. The two women had died of cancer by the time the actor learned the truth.

Friends said that Mr. Nicholson was devastated and shocked when the information eventually came out, but the actor says that the women who raised him were adoring and supportive and had a positive impact on his life.

In fact, Mr. Nicholson seems more trusting of women than men. Some of his closest business associates are the kind of strong women who raised him. He is especially close to Helena Kallianiotis, who once ran a private club called Helena's, and Anne Marshall, the daughter of the actor Herbert Marshall. Both women have been on his payroll as associates and protectors for years. A third woman, Carole Eastman, who wrote "Five Easy Pieces," is one of his best friends.

But talking about his personal life leaves Mr. Nicholson uncomfortable. He had a long relationship with the actress Anjelica Huston, which ended unhappily. He is close to his grown daughter, Jennifer, whose mother is the actress Sandra Knight. (The two were divorced in 1988 after an eight-year marriage.) He is also a doting father to Lorraine, 4, and Raymond, 2, the children he had with the actress Rebecca Broussard, who recently ended her romantic involvement with him.

Susan Anspach, who appeared with Mr. Nicholson in "Five Easy Pieces," has insisted, in a letter in Vanity Fair, that he fathered a son, Caleb, with her 24 years ago. Ms. Anspach wrote that "Jack and Caleb have a very warm relationship."

Mr. Nicholson spoke with some heat about Ms. Anspach's letter: "I told Ms. Anspach in no uncertain terms that this is a catastrophic approach to life, making public protestations and all that. I don't think it accomplishes anything."

But is he Caleb's father? "I would-

n't discuss anything with you that I wouldn't discuss with Caleb," he replied cryptically.

Asked if any of the children living with him in his home on Mulholland Drive, Mr. Nicholson replied: "Tough words. 'Live with.' I see them all the time."

"My mantra for the 80's was 'There is no away.' I mean, you know, there are few subjects in my life I

In the new film, the actor plays it straight — except for the yellow eyes and fangs, of course.

don't talk about, but some subjects reduce me to such idiocy. I mean, it's not that I don't want to be consistent. It's just life won't."

Where life does work out for Mr. Nicholson is on screen. He has just completed work on a new, low-budget movie called "Crossing Guard," with Ms. Huston. The film, written and directed by Sean Penn and due next year, is a drama about a couple who have lost their child in a drunk-driving accident.

In the meantime, Mr. Nicholson is planning to take a year off from acting. What has eluded him, he implies, is success as a director, although he has directed such films as "Goin' South," a western, and "The Two Jakes."

"Because he's been a director," said Warren Beatty, who directed Mr. Nicholson in "Reds," "he understands the helplessness of a director in certain situations. And he's totally devoid of that directorial instinct — as in patricidal — instinct. He doesn't want to kill the director, as many good actors do."

Mr. Nicholson insisted, though, that in addition to directing, he wants to continue to develop as an actor. "I mean how many jobs can you really get better at after 30-something years?" he said. "You can in mine. I can guarantee I'm better now than I was in 'Five Easy Pieces.'"

"I'm still working at it," he said. His lips parted in a grin. A Nicholson grin.

ABOUT MISS DAW

BY FRANCES HANSEN / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Harass
- 7 A knight to remember
- 14 Celebrated
- 19 Beethoven's Third
- 20 Scrutinize
- 21 Give up occupancy
- 22 Start of a verse
- 25 Certain playing marbles
- 26 Tenor Peerce
- 27 Apollo's twin
- 28 Hall of Famer Mel
- 29 Wear with an air
- 31 Hoop group, for short
- 32 Cozily warm
- 36 Thackeray's "— Lyndon"
- 37 "To a Skylark," e.g.
- 38 Sacred bull of Egypt
- 42 — Rios (Jamaican resort)
- 43 Swiss river
- 44 Privy to
- 45 Chianti, e.g.
- 46 More of verse
- 52 Comparative suffix
- 53 Sgts. and cpls.
- 54 With full force
- 55 Seafood serving
- 56 Judas
- 58 "Canterbury Tales" inn

- 60 Kverched
- 61 "— the Brave" (1965 Sinatra film)
- 63 Usher's concern
- 65 Quakers
- 68 Stationary
- 70 Assailed
- 74 Language from which "kiwi" comes
- 75 — de Guerre (French award)
- 76 Test giver's call
- 77 Pay dirt
- 78 More of verse
- 83 The "limp watch" painter
- 84 Minus
- 85 Busy as —
- 86 Sister of John-Boy Walton
- 87 Old Greek theaters
- 88 Table scrap
- 89 Trick
- 91 Admiral nicknamed "Bull"
- 93 Eastern title
- 94 Wherewithal
- 95 Tufted bird
- 96 Cousin of the guinea pig
- 100 Seize sight
- 101 Football formation
- 106 End of verse
- 110 Decorative band
- 111 Quiet, now
- 112 Belgian

DOWN

- 1 Haws' partner
- 2 Part of Q.E.D.
- 3 Part of the Earth
- 4 Buster Brown's dog
- 5 Leopardlike cat
- 6 Hen's tooth, e.g.
- 7 They have their settings
- 8 Bad —, Mich.
- 9 Opposite of long
- 10 Key of Beethoven's Seventh
- 11 Saint — of Potiers (French bishop)
- 12 Concerning
- 13 RR sta.
- 14 Statements in a legal case
- 15 Yearn
- 16 "Yes, —"
- 17 Needle case
- 18 Trophy rooms
- 21 Fragrant garden plant
- 23 So soon
- 24 Stopped ticking, as a clock
- 29 Robe
- 30 C.E.O.
- 32 Specifically

33 Paint pigment

- 34 Now, in the barrio
- 35 1975 Abba hit
- 36 "A Christmas Carol" cries
- 37 New York Indian
- 38 Garden-variety
- 39 Galileo, e.g.
- 40 Worshipful (of)
- 41 Audio
- 43 "O come, let us — Him" (carol lyric)
- 44 Turkish hospice
- 47 Merchant of Venice
- 48 Emblems
- 49 Apprehend
- 50 File up
- 51 Freeholds
- 57 Sluggishness
- 58 Coaches
- 59 Hotel lobbies, often
- 60 Orange Bowl locale
- 62 Smallest in amouxx
- 64 37-Down, en masse
- 65 Brazilian novelist Jorge
- 68 Word with oil or plate
- 67 Dr. Jekyll's servant
- 69 Not a local Abbr.
- 71 1991 Val Kilmer film, with "The"
- 72 Palmer, to his "army"
- 73 Wee

75 Cling fondly to

- 76 L.R.S. agents
- 79 One who makes arrangements
- 80 Loll about
- 81 Observe
- 82 Become set
- 89 Piña — (rum drink)
- 90 Not round
- 91 Shows disapproval
- 92 Odysseus's adviser
- 93 Silver, for one
- 94 Silas Marner, e.g.
- 95 "Turandot" slave girl
- 96 "Rush!"
- 97 Miss
- 98 "This one's —"
- 99 Pac 10 team
- 101 Bankrolls
- 102 Hospital capacity
- 103 Medical suffix
- 104 Where the congregation congregates
- 105 Farm mothers
- 107 Geller's forte, for short
- 108 Summer in Savoie
- 109 Sun. talk

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

STRATAS SALVES CRATES
COEXIST PLEASE REMOVE
ANGELHAIRPASTA EITHER
REA TERRE REICHEN ENA
ALLS STEADY VOID CLIP
BOITE LADY BAAS NINE
SCABBED BILLS GULLAGS
ABED PLIE TALLIN
SUSSEX TRUISM CELADON
PLAID THREE SASHES BRO
INTL MARSH ETTES PAYS
FAA DENOTE DUES NOCHA
FENCING OATERS CARKET
ILLUSE VIVE TOGS
DECATS DEERE BROWATED
ELVIS AMAN NCAA ALBERT
AMEN TAUS ETHNIC ETNE
DON SHUNTER AFTRA REV
ENSELE DEVILSFOODCARE
SYENOS IRISES RWANDAK
TESTEE INLATE SSSSSSS

الشيخ 1:50

The Jerusalem Post
Go slow

Stephen Sondheim slays the Beast

CHRISTOPHER MICHAUD
NEW YORK

BROADWAY opted for art over commerce Sunday night as Stephen Sondheim's dark, controversial musical *Passion* won four Tonys including the coveted Best Musical, while the lavish Disney hit *Beauty and the Beast* was all but shut out.

Passion, which had Broadway buzz before its opening with reports of derisive laughter and walkouts, also won Tonys for Best Book, Best Score and Best Actress in a Musical for Donna Murphy, who plays an ugly, sickly woman obsessed with a dashing military officer.

Angels in America: Perestroika, the second part of Tony Kushner's epic play about AIDS during the Reagan years, was named Best Play. Kushner won last year for the first half, *Millennium Approaches*, thus becoming the first playwright in Broadway history to win Tonys for two parts of a single work.

"I'd like to dedicate this award

to my gay and lesbian brothers the world over who are fighting for both a cure [for AIDS] and for citizenship," Kushner said.

"Angels," which won three Tonys, scored a similar feat for actor Steven Spinella, who won his second Tony in two years for his role as a gay man fighting AIDS. Spinella was named Best Actor in a play after having won best featured actor in the same role last year.

"It's very important for me to remember four friends who I've lost this year, four men of the theatre," Spinella said, naming Keith Johns, Allan Perry, Paul Walker, and Ron Vawter.

Diana Rigg led this year's British invasion, winning Best Actress in a Play for the lead role in the

Greek tragedy *Medea*. "I swear to you I have nowhere to go now but down," said the elegant Rigg, who was made a Dame by Queen Elizabeth last week.

"I was told Americans didn't take to classics," Rigg told Reuters, "which is rubbish. American audiences are wonderful."

Best Actor in a Musical went to actor Steven Spinella, who won his second Tony in two years for his role as a gay man fighting AIDS. Spinella was named Best Actor in a play after having won best featured actor in the same role last year.

Best Musical Revival went to *Carousel*, which took London by storm before its successful transfer to Broadway. *Carousel* also won other Tonys, for Choreography, Best Director of a Musical, Best Featured Actress Audra Ann Macdonald and Best Scenic De-

sign. It scored the rare feat of winning the Tony in every category in which it was nominated.

Another British hit that ignited Broadway, *An Inspector Calls*, took home an impressive four awards, for Best Play Revival, Best Director of a Play, Best Featured Actress Jane Adams and Best Lighting.

Jarrod Emick won the featured musical actor award for *Damn Yankees*, and Jeffrey Wright won for featured actor in a play for *Angels in America: Perestroika*.

Wright commented on the 45-second time limit placed on winners' acceptance speeches. "A battering ram has more time," he quipped after his win.

An ebullient Donna Murphy, accepting her Tony for her role as the homely, obsessive anti-heroine of *Passion*, cried "Hi, Mom and Dad!" and then, "Everyone needs a good mole joke," referring to the large, but fake, moles she wears on her face in the show to help make herself unattractive.

The first Tony award for Lifetime Achievement went to Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, who have starred on Broadway for decades. They won a standing ovation, and Tandy said, "You all sit down because it is our turn now."

Visibly moved, she continued, "I am grateful for an opportunity to once again step on the stage."

Cronyn fought back tears as he thanked his wife, saying: "I wouldn't be here if it weren't for the person on my right."

George Abbott, the 106-year-old Broadway veteran, also received a standing ovation when he presented an award with Gwen Verdon and Jean Stapleton. Abbott consulted on the hit *Damn Yankees* revival this season and continues to work.

Beauty and the Beast, the \$10-million-plus show that had nine nominations and topped the box office last week, managed only one Tony, for Best Costume. But Sondheim denied there was any anti-Disney sentiment on Broadway. "It is whipped up by the newspapers," he said.

The Tony show was co-hosted

by Amy Irving and Sir Anthony Hopkins. It capped a fairly lackluster season, despite record box-office figures for Broadway and road shows.

(Reuters)



Sondheim at the 1994 Tony Awards: 'Passion' is hot. (AP)

These Dummies aren't exactly dumb

NEW RELEASES
TIRZAH AGASSI

CRASH Test Dummies is a band from laid-back Winnipeg, Canada, that just happened to get together "as nothing more than a recreational activity."

It is also a band that just happens to have produced an album that has sold over a million copies.

God Shuffled His Feet (Red Arz) is the brainchild of singer, songwriter and guitarist Brad Roberts, who was working toward a double major in English Literature and Philosophy when he started the band.

Becoming a rock star was what Roberts, now 30, has been doing "in between finishing my undergraduate course and beginning a post-grad."

Perhaps this explains the band's enormous appeal. For this is a finely crafted example of how an amiable bunch of people who read can have a mighty fine time goofing off on a quiet afternoon. It's the precise opposite of Nirvana's Kurt Cobain's blowing his head off.

The lyrics are clever, perhaps even wise. But they're not trying to solve anything. They take a whimsical, slightly facetious look at a situation in which God's only answers to people's difficult questions are peculiar parables.

"People keep praising for something more substantial. And God is left shuffling his feet as his demanding audience clear their throats and stare him down."

This is what there is, Generation X, the Dummies seem to say. You can like it or lump it. The album deals with various subjects.

Inspired by T.S. Eliot, "Afternoons and Coffeespoons" muses on the inevitability of ageing, while the catchy hit "Mmm Mmm Mmm Mmm" is a series of portraits of kids who just happen to be a bit strange.

Roberts' striking baritone gives the album an odd twist. It sounds like a deep voice coming out of someone who's far too young for it. But it works. He's like the "boy who woke up with blue hair" in the song "God shuffled his feet."

He shows that you can enjoy what you're given without worrying if your friends will laugh or think you've got a strange disease.

Musically, the album, produced by Talking Heads' keyboardist Jerry Harrison, is interesting, in a low-key sort of way.

A soft rock sound spiced up with mandolin and harmonica, it gives you something to listen to without grabbing attention away from Roberts' rumbling wonderings about *How Does A Duck Know?*, which way is south, and whether *The Psychic* would tell him if she foresaw his death.

This isn't great pop music. And yet there is a subtlety about it that is obviously hitting the spot for masses of listeners seeking relief from these rather unsuitable times.

SUBTLETY IS not the first word that springs to mind when reviewing Toni Childs' new release *The Woman's Boat* (Red Arz). Childs is a brave, talented, difficult and demanding woman.

Unlike *The Dummies*, who take a sideways look at life, Childs is forever diving in head first. Like Roberts, she has a deep voice. But instead of treading lightly with it, she constantly pushes its limits.

The album cover displays a pomegranate, cut open to reveal its heart. When you open the sleeve, the image is echoed by a portrait of Childs' naked, spread-legged lower body... with a hibiscus flower which looks as if it's protruding from, and just barely covering, her genitals. And you know that this isn't going to be an



Taking a sideways look at life, the Canadian band Crash Test Dummies seems to appeal to the masses of the present generation, offering subtlety and intelligent lyrics.

easy album to listen to.

Is it worth the effort? That depends on you. Childs doesn't have much of a sense of humor, and many will find her self-conscious exploration of the female spirit tedious.

But if you have the patience to give her a chance, you may well decide she's a genius.

The album opens with the sound of a heartbeat in "The Womb," a song about being born which was inspired by a month-long trip to India.

Whether you find the juxtaposition of a Black Maria's siren and Indian chanting pretentious or in-

teresting is up to you. I began by feeling that Childs was simply trying too hard.

But I wound up forgiving her even such rather clumsily overstated lyrics as *I am a woman! And you are a man! was born different from you! On this earth we both stand.*

Finesse isn't her forte. But the music she has recorded in a mobile studio taken to India and in Peter Gabriel's Real World studios in London really is an adventure.

Based on the fluid, changing rhythms of Africa and India, it makes up for the lyrical obviousness. In the end, her verbal awkwardness can even become endearing. One is clearly dealing with a plain old person here, one struggling courageously just to be human.

Childs' guests on the album, from Gabriel to World Party's Karl Wallinger and Siouxsie & the Banshees' cellist Martin Tipler, obviously agree that she is worth the effort.

Try popping into a record store with listening booths and giving her a little careful attention.

You may not want to go along on her journey, but it's a good idea at least to file away the option.

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You may not want to go along on her journey, but it's a good idea at least to file away the option.

Stale Gershwin a washout in Caesarea

THE production of *Porgy and Bess* by George Gershwin last Friday seemed to have accumulated layers of dust. Worn out and stale, it lacked even the minimum of spontaneity.

Not coming from a specific opera house, this performance seemed like the production of a wandering theater troupe picking up more and more bad habits and clichés along its way.

Occasionally the performance reminded us of an over-ambitious end-of-year high-school production.

There was also very little to enjoy vocally. Porgy, sung by bass William Marshall, had a few good moments but he was mostly tepid.

Soprano Elisabeth Graham as Bess was a catastrophe with a tremolo big enough to insert a whole melody between the highest and the lowest pitch of her intonations. Crown, sung by baritone Stephan Finch, tried to be as brutal as possible but he merely looked and sounded pathetic.

Clara's "Summertime," the first number of the opera, which should actually act as some kind of tender motto of the whole opera, as sung by soprano Iris Fairfax, was lost somewhere between the stage and the sea behind it.

The only bright spot of the production was soprano Angela R. Simpson as Serena. She has voice, style, personality and she was the only person on stage who interpreted Gershwin's music authentically.

She sang spirituals and her singing had the real touch of religious, trance-like invocation. Her grief at seeing her murdered husband's body and her healing scene in the second act were among the best moments in the production.

Sound amplification, although unavoidable at Caesarea, obliterated all vocal nuances and dynamic shades and made the orchestra sound like tin.

The only thing conductor Stewart Malina was able to contribute

was a reliable coordination between pit and stage.

Caesarea seems an ill-fated place for the festival. Last year it was the debacle of *Aida* and now this.

Caesarea, Roman Amphitheater, June 10.

Benjamin Bar-Am

THE 86-year-old pioneer jazz violinist Stéphane Grappelli may have needed help getting on stage, but his trademark Gallic jauntiness was remarkably intact once the bow met the strings.

His tone was sometimes scratchy and rhythm occasionally lagged by a split second, but who cared? Using only a fraction of the bow and fingerboard, Grappelli still swings mightily after all these years.

He was more than ably accompanied by Marc Fosset on electric guitar and Jean Philippe Viret on acoustic bass, whose youth seemed to spur Grappelli on.

Jerusalem International Convention Center, June 4.

Ruth Kuru

SOPRANO Barbara Schlick, in a Baroque program with Israeli trumpeter Ilan Eshed and Hungarian organist Istvan Ella last Wednesday, displayed an uncommonly bright, clear voice, pure in intonation, timber and expression, climbing effortlessly to impressive heights, and extremely well-suited for the ambience and acoustics of church singing.

Works for soprano and organ by Grandi, Carissimi, Bach and Leonardo Leo were rendered in a manner that was faithful to the Baroque vocal style. In pieces with trumpet, the voice assumed an instrument-like quality, and the instrument a songlike one, creating a fascinating dialogue.

The trumpet and organ blended well in works by Handel and Clarke, including the Suite movement *Sybelles* commonly known as *Trumpet Voluntary*.

Bach's *Prelude and Fugue in E*

minor, and *Toccata and Fugue in D minor* for organ sounded heavy to mummy in a registration that tended towards pomposity and to blurring textures rather than rendering them transparent. In the ensemble pieces, a fair balance was attempted and sometimes even achieved, the organ occasionally gaining the upper hand.

Dormition Abbey, June 8

Ury Eppstein

THE EDITOR and the producer of the concert series Meet the 21st Century, Dan Yuhass and Zmira Lutsky, deserve unqualified praise for their unique contribution to the enrichment of our musical life.

Three of the four pieces performed were excellent choices: Stravinsky's *Ragtime* for 11 instruments (1918) as curtain raiser and the two central pieces of the evening, Xenakis's *Thalain* for 14 instruments (1984) and Gyorgy Kurtag's *Songcycle Messages of the Late Miss R.V. Rousseau* for soprano and instrumental ensemble on texts by the great Russian-Hungarian poetess Rimma Dolos (1976-1980).

While in most of his works Xenakis uses serial devices producing music based on mathematical formulas and theories of probability, *Thalain* is based on sound, stretching sonoral possibilities beyond the technical capabilities of the instruments.

Kudos to conductor Gerhardt Muller-Goldboom for forging the ensemble into precise togetherness and to soprano Rosemary Hardy for portraying the crumbling world of Miss R.V. Rousseau with such conviction and gruesome realism.

Tel Aviv Conservatory, June 7

Benjamin Bar-Am

A RARE opportunity for hearing the classic, "old-system" flute and fortepiano in works by composers who themselves played or at least

knew these instruments was provided by Marten Root from the Netherlands and Zvi Menikier, in the concluding concert of the Guests at the Center series.

The soft, round, mellow sound of the classic flute, and the intimate yet crisp tone of the fortepiano, made Beethoven's well-known *Serenade* in D major sound very different from the way it is played on these instruments' present-day versions.

Moreover, Beethoven's *Sonata* op. 31/3 almost sounded like another work. The fortepiano rendered it less emotional and dramatic, and more playful than when performed on the piano. Perhaps this is the real Beethoven, revealed after peeling away the grand gestures imposed on him by a later instrument he did not even know.

Speculations of this kind are irrelevant regarding Mozart's *Sonata* in G major, because this was a mere flute arrangement of his *Sonata* for piano and violin - a fact concealed by the program notes.

Jerusalem Music Center, Mishkenot Sha'ananim, June 11

Ury Eppstein

NOT every conductor would dare make a debut with Jean Sibelius's second symphony. This is not bread and butter repertoire, but a

tough symphony to perform, especially because of its taut, evocative and powerful second movement, followed by even more expansive movements.

This symphony is not always easy to listen to, but when well-done, it emerges as a masterpiece. Neal Stubberg led the Haifa Symphony Orchestra in a towering, dramatic and invigorating reading of this exceptional work. Under his precise, yet never didactic, baton, the HSO was at its best, the winds excellent as usual, the brass first class and the strings soaring with warmth and panache through the more lyrical and romantic passages, especially in the final movement.

While Stubberg and the orchestra shone in the preceding short *Carnival Overture* by Dvorak, in the Sibelius the HSO managed to jump more than a few steps forward and present itself as one of the more impressive orchestral bodies in Israel. This was one of the best classical music performances this season. Unfortunately violinist Hagai Shaham never rose to the occasion; his rendition of Prokofiev's first violin concerto lacked maturity and depth. But the Sibelius was simply a performance to cherish!

Haifa Auditorium, June 12

Michael Aizenstadt

Concerto collaboration

MICHAEL AIZENSTADT

American conductor John Adams will confront American composer John Adams on foreign turf today.

The composer/conductor is standing in for Michael Tilson Thomas, who canceled last week.

Violinist Gideon Kremer will perform Adams' violin concerto in the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's subscription concerts before taking it to Europe. Tonight's performance will be its first outside the US.

Adams worked with Jorja Fleezanis in Minneapolis, Minnesota, who premiered the piece, and also with Kremer, who will record it.

"These days a composer must have a collaborator to write a violin concerto. The nature of the string instrument is particularly idiosyncratic. You can try things out at the piano, but I'm not a violinist, and even Brahms needed help... and so have other composers. It is a long tradition," said Adams, 47.

Adams' claim to fame came with his first big opera, *Nixon in China*, written in collaboration with librettist Alice Goodman and director Peter Sellars.

The work was a major success; young audiences flocked to see history recreated on the lyric stage. The older puritans of opera were somewhat appalled, however. Adams said these are normal reactions.

"It's comforting to know that there are young people who do feel comfortable about it," Adams said in a recent telephone interview from his Berkeley, California, home, before being tapped to conduct his concerto here.

Opera is "potentially one of the most important musical forms of our times. I've noticed young people respond very powerfully to these operas, because suddenly they could connect with those events."

But opera is "a very expensive art form. Producers generally don't want to take risks, and this is very ironic. *Nixon* has always been a huge success with the audience, but there were very few performances of it because of the money factor.

"It's discouraging, but I think about [Czech modern composer Leos] Janacek, who now is in the repertoire, and I have hope that my operas will return to the repertoire as well."

When the sound of a violin in the background stopped during the interview, Adams broke off the conversation briefly to scold his 10-year-old daughter, who was not practicing a Mozart violin concerto as much as she should.

ADAMS' TWO big operas, *Nixon in China* and *The Death of Klinghoffer*, based on the story of the Achille Lauro hijacking, are not just historical. They are also mythical.

"The meeting between China and the US was very mythical. And for us in the US, all that comes from the Middle East is presented in a mythic sense."

Adams added that *Klinghoffer* has "a very biblical sense to it. Leon Klinghoffer was crucified for who he represented. It suggests a passion play for me."

"It would mean a great deal for me if *Klinghoffer* would be done in Israel, and it can even work as an oratorio. We were attacked by people who thought it was anti-Israeli, and in San Francisco there was a picket line when we performed it there. It hurt me. It's a tragic work which makes no political judgment."

Adams has not written a grand opera in four years. At the moment, he is working on a lyric work of a much smaller scope.

"It's more like a musical comedy. I'm writing songs all about young people in their 20s who are in love. It's a comedy with great social irony."

Adams enjoys splitting his musical activities between composing and conducting.

"It's a good proper psychological balance for me, and it's also very practical to conduct my own works. When you see a score by Mahler and Strauss, you know immediately they were conductors, because their music is so practical."

Adams is grateful to several young conductors who perform his music on an almost regular basis.

"The list includes Kent Nagano, Simon Rattle, David Zinman, Leonard Slatkin and Hugh Wolf, who conducted Adams's *A Short Ride in a Fast Machine* with the IPO a few seasons ago. The IPO is scheduled to perform the work again next season under the baton of Slatkin."

Adams said the life of the contemporary composer is somewhat discouraging.

But "I have to take a long historical perspective. All you have to do is read Mahler's life, to see the ridicule and indifference he received for his work. Now they do Mahler all the time."

Like the composers of the 18th and 19th centuries, he writes only on commission.

"I have to support my family. This is exactly what Mozart and Verdi did. It's a very expensive luxury to write without a commission, hoping a work will be eventually performed."

Adams will lead the IPO in a program that also includes Haydn's 88th symphony, Britten's *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* and Ravel's *Ma Mère l'Oye*.

Concerts are tonight at the Haifa Auditorium, tomorrow and Thursday at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv, and June 19 and 20 at the Haifa Auditorium.

With your help, Yossi's having a great time this summer.

Many children in Israel simply can't afford a holiday during the school vacation. The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund would like to send as many underprivileged children as possible from distressed neighbourhoods to day-camp at local community centres.

There are hundreds of children who will not be able to experience three sun-filled weeks this summer without additional contributions from our readers.

Please give generously.

Contributions can be mailed directly to The Jerusalem Post P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000.

TOWER RECORDS' TOP 15				
THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	ON CHARTS	ARTIST	TITLE
#1	2	5	GLUKERIA	LIVE
#2	1	3	EYFO HAYELED	DEMONS
#3	10	15	MARIAH CAREY	MUSIC BOX
#4	4	RE	CRASH-TEST DUMMIES	SHUFFLED HIS FEET
#5	4	3	VOLUME	VOLUME 4 COMPILATION
#6	3	4	ZIKREL	YZFAT
#7	20	5	ORIGINALS	COMPILATION
#8	5	28	NINIGILI DOR	ACHINAM NINI
#9	7	36	BOAZ SHARABI	YOU'RE THE NIGHT TO ME
#10	1	1	THE GINGIES	THE GINGIES
#11	5	17	DAVID BROZA	MASSADA
#12	12	36	SHLOMO ARTZI	COMPLETE COMPILATION
#13	13	2	ENIGMA 2	CROSS OF CHANGES
#14	8	2	TOP POP 1994	VOLUME 8
#15	11	2	SONIC YOUTH	EXPERIMENTAL JET SET

Tower Records' top-selling albums for the previous week. RE - re-entry

Rockets withstand late Knicks' rally

Houston wins 93-89 to take 2-1 lead



NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Knicks, who have made a habit of fourth-quarter dominance in the playoffs, fell short down the stretch in Game 3 Sunday night and lost for only the second time at home in the postseason.

The Knicks allowed an average of 19 points on 35.5 percent shooting in the fourth quarter of their first 20 playoff games. They outscored Houston 26-24 and held the Rockets to 37 percent shooting in the final period Sunday, but it wasn't enough as Houston won 93-89 for a 2-1 lead in the Finals.

"We have to develop a road-like mentality," Knicks coach Pat Riley said after the defeat at Madison Square Garden. "We got into a comfort zone at home and you think the Garden itself will win the game for you. But it doesn't. You've got to get it done yourself."

Trailing by as many as 16 points in the first half and 69-63 entering the fourth quarter, the Knicks went ahead for the first time, 82-81, on Patrick Ewing's rebound baseline jumper with 2:52 left. Another baseline shot by Ewing gave New York an 86-84 lead, and Derek Harper's jumper put the Knicks in front 88-86 with 52 seconds left.

Those were New York's only

leads of the game, and rookie Sam Cassell put Houston ahead to stay, 89-88, with a 3-point shot with 32 seconds remaining.

"We did not get the job done as a team," Knicks forward Charles Oakley said. "In the fourth quarter, they got some loose balls and hit some 3's. They lulled us. They broke us down."

Ewing was New York's leading scorer in 17 of its first 19 playoff games, but has been outscored by Harper and John Starks in the last two. Ewing had 18 points, 13 rebounds and seven blocked shots, but he missed 30 of 29 field-goal attempts.

"I thought the momentum was in our court," Ewing said. "We played great defense, but we let them get all the good looks."

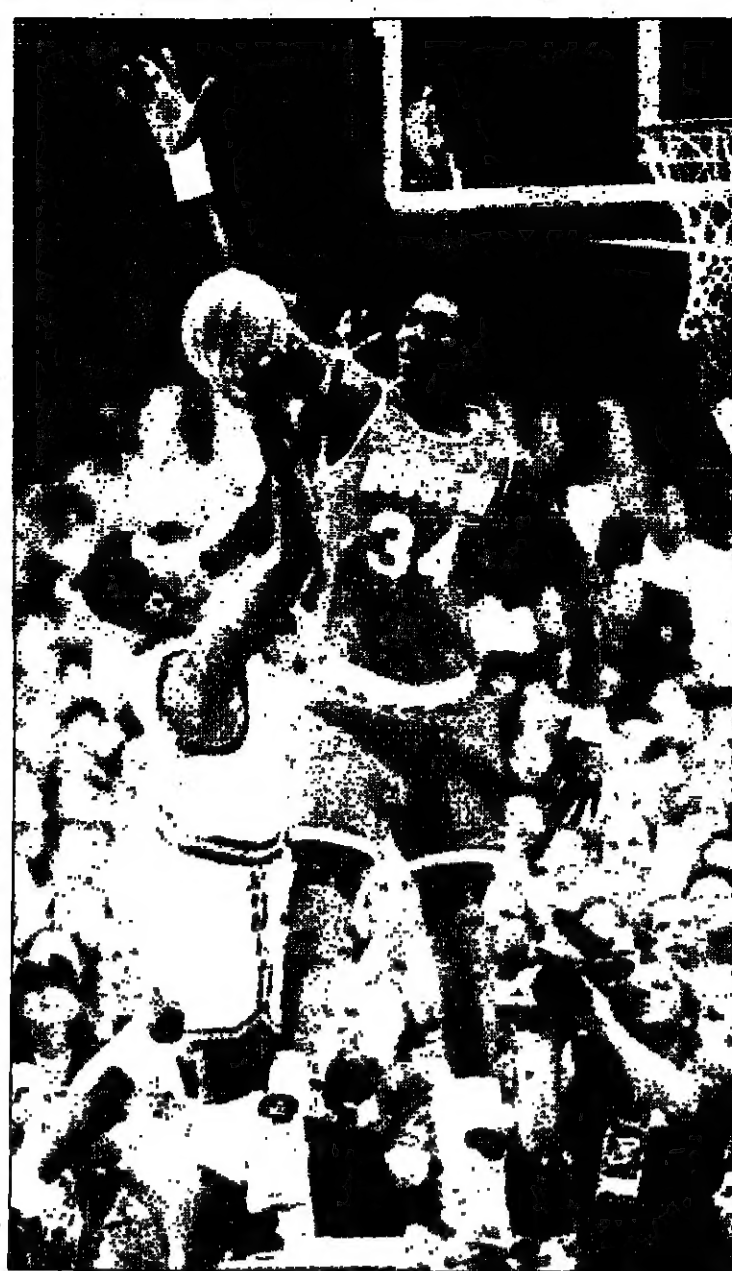
Ewing was called for an offensive foul on New York's next possession after Cassell's 3-point shot, forcing the Knicks to foul in the final seconds. Ewing was whistled for giving Vernon Maxwell a hip check in an effort to free Starks for a jumper.

"I didn't think it was an offensive foul, especially at that point in the game," Ewing said. "I didn't think I put a hip into him. It's a tough call at that point of the game, 22 seconds left."

Harper, who led the Knicks with 21 points, said they "played with a lack of effort. We allowed them things that made them a good basketball team. We did not play with enough force. I can't say why. Guys come to a game, they think they're prepared, and they're not."

Riley agreed with Harper, saying the Knicks "weren't in the same mental mind as we were Friday" when New York won Game 2. "I thought we were scattered."

Riley said Houston's 15-6 start told him immediately that "we were not ready."



SEVEN-FOOT STRUGGLERS — Houston's Hakeem Olajuwon blocks a shot by New York's Patrick Ewing. (Reuters).

Youth hoops championship here next month

JOEL GORDIN

THE 16th European Basketball Championships for Young Men will be held on July 18-25 at Beit Dami in the Hatikva Quarter. The contest is limited to players under 18.

The 12 countries which qualified for the finals will be divided into two groups. Group A contains Croatia, Ukraine, Spain, Russia, Turkey and France; and Group B includes Israel, Greece, Italy, Germany, Lithuania and Slovenia. Each team will play the other five in its group and the two first- and second-place teams will meet in a playoff.

In the previous equivalent contest held in Hungary in 1992, Israel placed fifth and "any result better than this will be a step upwards," said coach Arik Shebak. The favorites, he contends, are Greece, followed by Italy, Spain and Russia.

The two star Israeli players, Ran Sa'ar and Kobi Shapira, are both injured and much depends on the form of the captain, Maccabi Tel Aviv's Viki Revach.

Replying to criticisms that Beit Dami is too small for an international contest, Israel Basketball Association chairman Danny Keskin pointed out that the Hatikva complex is air-conditioned and contains facilities such as a swimming pool and gymnasium.

If Israel reaches the finals, organizers will consider moving the tourney to Yad Eliyahu.

Sampras, Graf top seeds at Wimbledon

LONDON (Reuters) — The seeds for the Wimbledon tennis championships which begin next Monday were announced yesterday (world ranking in parentheses): Men's singles: 1. (1) Pete Sampras, US 2. (2) Michael Stich (Germany) 3. (3) Stefan Edberg (Sweden) 4. (4) Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) 5. (5) Jim Courier (USA) 6. (6) Todd Martin (USA) 7. (7) Boris Becker (Germany) 8. (8) Sergi Bruguera (Spain) 9. (9) Andrei Medvedev (Ukraine) 10. (10) Michael Chang (USA) 11. (11) Petr Korda (Czech Republic) 12. (12) Andre Agassi (USA) 13. (13) Cedric Pioline (France) 14. (14) Mark Rosset (Switzerland) 15. (15) Yevgeny Kafelnikov (Russia) 16. (16) Arnaud Boetsch (France).

Women's singles: 1. (1) Steffi Graf (Germany) 2. (2) Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (Spain) 3. (3) Conchita Martinez (Spain) 4. (4) Martina Navratilova (USA) 5. (5) Jana Novotna (Czech Republic) 6. (6) Kimiko Date (Japan) 7. (7) Mary Pierce (France) 8. (8) Natalia Zvereva (Belarus) 9. (9) Lindsay Davenport (USA) 10. (10) Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina) 11. (11) Mary Joe Fernandez (USA) 12. (12) Anke Huber (Germany) 13. (13) Zina Garrison-Jackson (USA) 14. (14) Amanda Coetzer (South Africa) 15. (15) Sabine Hack (Germany) 16. (16) Magdalena Maleeva (Bulgaria).

SCOREBOARD

CRICKET — New Zealand's three-day match with Gloucestershire ended in a draw yesterday. Scores: Gloucestershire 286-9 declared and 368-7 declared. New Zealand 285-5 declared and 222-9.

The Sports Pages are edited by Joe Hoffman

Puckett leads Twins in Chisox sweep

BLOOMINGTON (AP) — Kirby Puckett had three hits and drove in three runs to move into the major-league RBI lead Sunday, sending the Minnesota Twins to a 6-2 victory over Chicago and a four-game sweep of the White Sox.

Puckett homered, singled and doubled in his first three at-bats to increase his RBI total to 63, one more than Toronto's Joe Carter.

The Twins, who have won 17 of their last 20 at the Metrodome, completed their first four-game sweep at home over the White Sox since 1969.

Jeff Rebois also had three hits and scored three runs for the Twins, who have won six of seven.

Carlos Pulido (3-5) allowed two runs and six hits in six innings.

The Twins sent Wilson Alvarez (8-2) to his second straight early exit.

Indians 12, Brewers 6
Albert Belle's grand slam capped an eight-run second-inning outburst as visiting Cleveland moved into a first-place tie with the Brewers in the AL Central.

giving up six runs and eight hits in five innings. Eric Plunk pitched four hitless innings for his first save.

Rene Gonzalez and Carlos Baerga also homered for the Indians.

Teddy Higuera (1-5), continuing a disastrous stretch, surrendered four runs, three hits and a walk before being pulled with none out in the second.

Ortola 8, Red Sox 4

Ben McDonald overcame a two-hour rain delay to win his ninth game as the Orioles completed a weekend sweep in Fenway Park.

Cal Ripken, Rafael Palmeiro and Leo Gomez homered for the Orioles, who have moved within one game of the AL East-leading New York Yankees by winning six of seven.

McDonald (9-4) allowed three runs and six hits in eight-plus innings. His 50th career win was interrupted by a 2:01 rain delay in the fourth inning. Brady Anderson went 4-for-4, with two RBIs and two steals, for the Orioles.

The Red Sox have lost 9 of 11.

Blue Jays 3, Yankees 1

Devon White hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning, leading Pat Hentgen and Toronto to a home win.

Hentgen (8-5), who allowed three hits over eight innings, was locked in a pitcher's duel with Scott Kamieniecki (4-2) over the first eight innings before White's ninth homer.

White went 3-for-4 for the Blue Jays, who moved to within five games of the first-place Yankees. New York has lost five of its last six, and has lost four straight series.

Angels 8, Tigers 6

Gary DiSarcina and Spike Owen were the unlikely source of back-to-back homers that snapped a five-inning tie as host California ended the Tigers' winning streak at four.

Brian Anderson (4-1) allowed five hits in 7 1/2 innings, walked four and struck out five. Joe Grahe allowed two runners to reach in the ninth but got Travis Fryman on a grounder for the final out and his 10th save.

With the score tied 2-2, Chris Turner tripled to open the fifth off David Wells (1-4). DiSarcina, who had three RBIs, followed with his third homer before Owen hit his second to make it 5-2.

Before those at-bats, DiSarcina had hit eight homers in 1,236 major league at-bats, and Owen 43 in 4,528 at-bats.

Royals 7, Rangers 2

David Cone became the AL's first 10-game winner, allowing three hits in 7 1/2 innings.

Cone (10-2), who has won nine of his last 10 decisions, joined Atlanta's Greg Maddux as baseball's only 10-game winners (see below).

Cone carried a two-hit shutout into the eighth before host Texas closed to 6-2 with a pair of unearned runs. Cone leads the AL with a 2.41 ERA.

Greg Gagne supplied the offense for Cone with an RBI double in the third

off Hector Fajardo (2-2) and a two-run triple in the seventh. Felix Jose added a solo homer in the eighth.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Dodgers 2, Cubs 1

Tom Candiotti pitched a five-hitter and Mike Piazza singled home the go-ahead run in the eighth inning as visiting Los Angeles Dodgers handed the

eight innings. His last loss was on May 18.

Tewksbury (8-5), who lost his fourth straight start, left the game in the fourth inning after being struck just above the right ankle by Matt Thompson's line-drive single.

Braves 3, Astros 1

Greg Maddux became the majors' first 10-game winner, working around 11 hits.

Maddux (10-2), trying to become the first pitcher to win three straight Cy Young Awards, lowered his ERA to 1.38, also the best mark in the majors.

Maddux walked none and struck out four in his fourth complete game. He was helped by three double plays.

Kansas City's David Cone had a chance to win his 10th game Sunday night in Texas.

Mets 5, Expos 4

Kevin McReynolds homered twice, tripled and drove in four runs, hitting a leadoff home run in the eighth inning that gave New York a home victory.

The Mets stopped a five-game losing streak. The Expos lost for only the fourth time in 13 games.

McReynolds' fourth home run of the season gave him 12 two-homer games in his career. He connected in the eighth off Mel Rojas (3-2), who struck out four in two innings.

Rockies 3, Reds 2

Charlie Hayes had three clutch hits to help Colorado overcome more bad luck and blow leads to notch their first-ever win at Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium.

Hayes doubled home a run in the second, hit a solo homer in the fifth and doubled and scored the tie-breaking run on Nelson Lirio's ninth-inning single off Hector Carrasco (3-3).

Pirates 5, Marlins 1

Dave Clark went 4-for-4 and drove in four runs and rookie Jon Lieber pitched five-hit ball over eight innings as host Pittsburgh finished off a four-game sweep.

Clark hit a two-run homer and two doubles and is 8-for-10 lifetime against Dave Weathers (6-5).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York..... 000 100 000 — 1-0
Toronto..... 000 000 000 — 0-1
Kamieniecki and Lopez; Hentgen, Castillo (9) and Korman, Gordons (9). W — Hentgen, 8-5. L — Kamieniecki, 4-2. SV — Castillo (1). HR — Toronto, Willie (9).

Chicago..... 010 000 000 — 2-1
Minnesota..... 002 010 000 — 0-2
Alvarez, Delmon (9), Johnson (9) and Kaskovick; Pulido, Wells (7). W — Higuera, 8-6. L — Johnson, 4-4. SV — Pulido (3). HR — Minnesota, Puckett (10).

Cleveland..... 100 000 000 — 12-1
Baltimore..... 000 000 000 — 0-1
Martinez, Plunk (8) and Phelps; Hentgen, Navarro (2), Mercedes (7), Lloyd (9) and Hentgen. W — Martinez, 4-4. L — Higuera, 1-5. SV — Plunk (1). HR — Cleveland, Belle (15). Condes (1), George (9), Miller, Valentin (4), Reed (1).

Baltimore..... 122 102 000 — 8-14
Boston..... 001 100 000 — 4-8
McDonald, Bolton (9), Eichhorn (9) and Holes; Menchey, Hesolun (9), Harris (4), Benishad (7), Foster (9), Russell (9) and Velez. W — McDonald, 9-4. L — Menchey, 0-1. HR — Baltimore, Gomez (7), Palermo (13), Ripken (7), Boston, Dawson (11).

Detroit..... 000 000 000 — 0-1
Cincinnati..... 000 000 000 — 0-1
Wells, Shadm (9), Covey (9) and Pabery; Kueber (9), Anderson, Lester (9), Gruba (9) and Turner, Fajardo (9), W — Anderson, 4-1. L — Wells, 1-4. SV — Gruba (10). HR — Detroit, Gomez (9), Fryman (10), California, DiSarcina (9), Owen (2).

Oakland..... 102 101 000 — 11-10
Seattle..... 100 000 100 — 2-7
Van Poppel, Ace (9), Taylor (9) and Harmond; Fleming, M.H.R. (9), Cummings (9) and D.W. (9). W — Van Poppel, 2-5. L — Fleming, 3-8. HR — Oakland, Javor (7), Seattle, E.M. (9).

Kansas City..... 002 000 011 — 7-11
Texas..... 000 000 000 — 0-2
Cone, Magrane (8), Moacham (9) and Medard; Fajardo, Burrows (9), Whiteside (9) and Rodriguez. W — Cone, 10-2. L — Fajardo, 3-2. SV — Moacham (3). HR — Kansas City, Jose (2).

East Division
New York..... 35 24 583
Baltimore..... 34 25 578
Boston..... 32 27 542
Detroit..... 31 29 517
Toronto..... 30 30 500

Central Division
Chicago..... 33 25 569
Cleveland..... 34 26 568
Minnesota..... 33 27 550
Kansas City..... 31 28 517
Milwaukee..... 27 34 443

West Division
Texas..... 30 30 590
Seattle..... 32 28 517
California..... 29 37 413
Oakland..... 19 42 311

East Division
Atlanta..... 39 20 581
Montreal..... 37 24 507
Philadelphia..... 31 26 492
Florida..... 30 32 464
New York..... 28 33 469

Central Division
Cincinnati..... 35 28 574
Houston..... 34 27 557
St. Louis..... 31 28 492
Pittsburgh..... 28 32 467
Chicago..... 23 37 383

West Division
Los Angeles..... 32 30 516
Colorado..... 28 31 459
San Francisco..... 28 34 452
San Diego..... 23 39 371

Hapoel games to continue despite Histadrut reservations

JOEL GORDIN

PLANS are continuing for next year's 15th Hapoel Games despite the imminent change in leadership at the Histadrut, the games' organizing committee announced yesterday.

The quadrennial games — known formally as the Hapoelada — in which amateur and professional athletes compete side-by-side, was first held here in 1928. The 1995 event will be held on a nationwide basis from June 11-17.

More than 2,000 visitors from overseas labor organizations will compete against the same number of Israeli members of Hapoel in about 25 sports, ranging from basketball to fencing to women's weightlifting. Among the more ambitious plans for next year is a soccer tournament at Eilat between Hapoel and Macabi veterans, to which the Netherlands' Johann Cruyff and Brazil's Pele will be invited.

The local Hapoel movement is a branch of the Histadrut and is financially supported by it. Haim Ramon, who takes over as secretary-general of the Histadrut at the end of the month, has hinted he would like the Histadrut to sever its ties with Hapoel, which would necessitate a complete re-organization of the sports movement. It has been strongly suggested that the current Hapoel leadership will be replaced.

"However, the plans for the games will go on as usual," stated Hapoel managing director Ya'acov Aviemore yesterday. "They are recognized by the International Olympic Committee and cannot be summarily canceled for political reasons. 'In any case,' he joked, 'by the time Ramon fixes up Kupa Holim and can turn his attention to Hapoel, the games will long be over.'"

FIFA denies World Cup water ban

DALLAS (Reuters) —

Players will not be barred from drinking water during World Cup games as some team managers feared, FIFA said yesterday.

"Players will be allowed to take drinks during matches as long as they stand on the touchline," said FIFA press officer Guido Tognoni.

"We won't allow drink bottles to be thrown on to the pitch but, of course, we will allow the players to take in fluid. It would be stupid not to let them drink in these temperatures."

"They can drink anything they like — water, beer, champagne, just so long as they are on the touchline."

Ireland manager Jack Charlton complained yesterday that FIFA was banning players from drinking during matches and his team doctor was fiercely critical of such a directive, saying a player could die if not allowed to drink.

Charlton, whose team plays in searing mid-afternoon temperatures in Florida, watched Northern Ireland play Mexico in Miami over the weekend and believed both teams had been prevented from drinking.

Ireland's chief medical officer

Martin Walsh said: "When players lose four percent of their body weight, they quickly get cramp, become dizzy and disoriented. If water is not brought to them very quickly it can get very serious."

Meanwhile, assailants armed with automatic weapons mugged the pregnant wife of Brazilian soccer star Bebeto in Rio de Janeiro and almost kidnapped the player's brother yesterday.

Denise de Oliveira, 25, was stopped at a traffic light when a black sports car pulled up in front of her car.

Two men with machine guns ordered Oliveira, eight months pregnant, Bebeto's 33-year-old brother, Wilson de Oliveira, and his wife, Nivalda, out of the car.

"One of them wanted to kidnap Wilson. Denise pleaded with them and gave them her Rolex wrist watch so they would go away," Nivalda told the Rio daily *Jornal do Brasil*.

The assailants escaped in de Oliveira's brand-new imported car, but did not harm any of the victims, police reported.

Last month, gunmen kidnapped the father of Bebeto's teammate, Romario, for four days. After a massive search by police — and reportedly even Rio's drug bosses — the abductors released their victim unharmed.

On the pitch, Brazil, the Netherlands and Colombia had successful finishes Sunday to their World Cup preparation campaigns.

Bebeto scored on a penalty kick and set up two other goals as Brazil beat El Salvador 4-0 at Fresno, California.

Romario scored in the ninth minute and Bebeto converted a penalty kick six minutes later. Zinho scored off a pass from Raul five minutes into the second half and Raul scored seven minutes later on a header.

The game was played in 95° (35° C) heat before 13,210 at Fresno State's Bulldog Stadium.

"That was the whole idea why this game was played in the afternoon," Brazil coach Carlos Alberto Parreira said. "It was important that the players feel the heat. Brazil outshot El Salvador 18-3 and goalkeeper Zetti needed to make only two saves — none in the second half."

In other games, the Netherlands beat Canada 3-0, Sweden and Romania played a 1-1 tie and Colombia beat Palmeiras of Brazil 2-0.

Netherlands 3, Canada 0
At Toronto, Dennis Bergkamp, Marc Overmars and Frank Rijkaard scored first-half goals in the final warm-up for the Dutch.

Canada, playing its fifth game in 32 days, appeared tired. The second half was played in a steady downpour, slowing the pace.

Down for the count



A Superior Court judge yesterday refused to shorten the prison sentence of former heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson, who has spent the past 26 months in jail for the rape of a teenage beauty pageant contestant. Tyson asked that his six-year sentence be reduced to time already served. With time off for good behavior, Tyson could be released in May 1995. (AP)

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Labor tightens belt due to Histadrut loss

SARAH HONIG

THE Labor Party yesterday announced unprecedented belt-tightening measures after the loss of its Histadrut hegemony resulted in an acute cutoff of cash flow and the ability to generate income.

This is seen as the first tangible and painful result for Labor of the May 10 Histadrut elections in which Labor was defeated for the first time in the Histadrut's 73 years.

Yesterday's austerity measures are conceded to be only an early harbinger of what is in store, as well as an indication of the degree to which the Histadrut footed Labor's bills and subsidized its political activities.

The most conservative estimates at Labor headquarters yesterday were that the loss of power in the Histadrut would mean the loss of NIS 12 million annually for the party.

But as party insiders point out, this is only the tip of the iceberg, as the NIS 12 million reflect only the official funneling of funds to Labor. The party is thought to have derived far more income than that from the Histadrut.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had appointed a special committee to review Labor's finances following the party's fall from power in the Histadrut. That team had recommended that many of the party branches be closed outright and that others be merged.

Acting on these recommendations yesterday, party secretary-general Nissim Zivli wrote all branch chiefs and department

heads in the party stressing the dire financial straits in which Labor now finds itself and noting that this is sure to increase the party's debts. The party must cut costs dramatically, Zivli concluded.

The mood at Labor headquarters yesterday was somber as Zivli announced that the building would be closed between July 17 and September 28 and its staff would be let go, apart from a skeleton crew in Zivli's own office. All those employed by special contract will be dismissed and maintenance and security services will be reduced to the barest minimum.

Immediately effective is a directive forbidding the serving of any food, snacks or drinks - even the hallowed glasses of tea - at party functions. The functionaries' and employees' expense accounts have been trimmed and from now on an expense would necessitate prior approval by the party treasury, a fact which ought to considerably cramp the party officials' lifestyle.

Zivli has been warning party insiders that should Labor not manage to keep a foothold in the Histadrut coalition, its financial woes would only mount and its ability to wage successful electoral campaigns would be greatly hindered.

Zivli has said at several party forums that should Labor be relegated to the opposition in the Histadrut, the ensuing financial hardships would mean the loss of at least five MKs for Labor in the next Knesset elections.



Songwriter Naomi Shemer and cosmetics tycoon Vidal Sassoon receive honorary doctorates yesterday from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (Isaac Harari)

Ram threatens to deal with Likud

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

RAM leaders intend to open negotiations with the Likud to form a Histadrut coalition if the Labor Party faction does not reach a compromise with them by tomorrow, sources in Ram said last night after the faction met in the Knesset.

The Labor Party, which held an emergency meeting in Tel Aviv last night, failed to find a solution to resolve the crisis with Ram over forming a coalition.

However, outgoing Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld said his faction would hold

unofficial contacts with Ram this week in a further attempt to resolve differences.

The rift between Ram deepened yesterday, following the Tel Aviv labor council's decision on Sunday to uphold its coalition agreement with the Likud, despite Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's orders to cancel it.

Furious, Ram leaders threatened that if no coalition agreement with Labor is reached before the Histadrut convention, set for June 28, the convention will elect

MK Haim Ramon as Histadrut secretary-general and continue the negotiations afterwards, a move which would put Labor at a disadvantage. Ram leaders reminded Labor yesterday that they received 46% of the vote and will have another 4% from the Joint List, as well as support from within Labor's faction.

MK Amir Peretz of Ram said that "the meaning of Labor's Tel Aviv decision [to uphold the agreement with the Likud] is that Labor has no leadership and nobody can make any decision and carry them out."

MKs: Vanunu's a scapegoat

DAN IZENBERG

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Michael Ben-Ya'ir told the Knesset House committee yesterday why he believed MK Yosef Vanunu should stand trial on charges of political bribery, but failed to impress several legislators who said Vanunu was being made a scapegoat for a widespread practice.

Ben-Ya'ir was also called on to explain why he wanted to press charges against Vanunu, but not against NRP MK Avner Shaki, who was investigated by police on more serious charges.

Vanunu told *The Jerusalem Post* he would fight Ben-Ya'ir's recommendation and try to persuade the committee to vote against lifting his immunity. "I acted on behalf of my community. I wanted to improve the atmosphere in Kiryat Malachi by expanding the coalition."

Former head of the Kiryat Malachi local council, Vanunu is accused of awarding a fictitious job on the local Hapoel organization to Likud councillor Gabi Aloush in return for Aloush's joining the Labor-led coalition. According to the agreement, Aloush was to be paid NIS 3,000 net a month for five years.

During the hearing, it emerged that the deal also involved a promise by Aloush to support Labor in upcoming Histadrut elections.

Police investigated Shaki on two charges. According to the first, Shaki was suspected of pocketing contributions to a non-profit organization called the Family Research Institute.

According to the second, he was suspected of recommending allocating public funding to three non-profit organizations run by family members or close family aides. Shaki, then a minister, served on a committee composed of three elected representatives appointed to allocate funding to do-good or-

ganizations from legacies left to the government.

According to Ben-Ya'ir, Justice Ministry legal experts were unanimous in closing both investigations against Shaki without pressing charges.

Police based their investigation of the first file on the assumption that all the contributions channeled through Shaki were earmarked for the Family Research Institute, said Ben-Ya'ir. However, after questioning the contributors, it emerged that most of the money was given to Shaki "to do with as he pleased." Only four contributions, totaling \$10,700, were specifically earmarked for the Family Research Institute and Shaki transferred more than that sum to the institute's bank account in Jerusalem.

As for the second investigation, Ben-Ya'ir said there was sufficient evidence to press charges against Shaki. However, he had decided not to do so for four reasons: • None of the funding ever reached the three non-profit organizations. • The political committee overseeing allocation of legacies has since been replaced by a public committee headed by a judge. • Five years have passed since the allocations were disclosed. • The non-profit organizations were genuinely involved in public work.

Most of the MKs who spoke during the meeting said Vanunu had acted in accordance with accepted political norms.

"The Histadrut elections in 1989 were rife with such agreements," said Ran Cohen (Meretz). "All of them involved benefits which boiled down to financial payoffs. In the face of this tidal wave of agreement, the Vanunu case seems so small."

Non-religious bearded men may be entitled to special gas masks

SINCE haredi men are provided with special gas masks that fit over their beards, it may be unfair discrimination to refuse such masks to non-religious men with beards, Justice Eliahu Mazza said yesterday.

The High Court of Justice was hearing a petition on the subject by attorney Akiva Nof.

Nof argued that forcing someone to shave his beard in order to wear a gas mask would severely wound that person's dignity, and would therefore contradict the Basic Law: Human Freedom and Dignity.

"The beard is a symbol of na-

tional pride," he said. "[It is injurious to this pride] if I am in effect forced to shave at the enemy's dictation."

In response, state-attorney Michael Blass argued that there was a significant difference between someone for whom there is a religious prohibition against shaving and someone who is merely attached to his beard.

"There is no injury to [the principle of] equality," he said, "because we are talking about two different kinds of people. One grew his beard for religious reasons, the other for other reasons... such as character...The

EVELYN GORDON

secular Jew would shave his beard [in time of danger], whereas for the religious Jew, there is a strong internal barrier.

"It is, perhaps, the difference between 'can't' and 'don't want to,'" he said.

Furthermore, Blass said, each special gas mask costs NIS 100-120 more than a regular mask, so the total cost to the state of giving them to all bearded men would be millions of shekels.

Because of this, the state even refused to give them to

haredi men until the High Court demanded that it do so in 1991.

"There is no serious justification for burdening the public purse [by giving the special masks to non-religious bearded men as well]," Blass said.

Mazza, who headed the panel hearing the case, appeared not to accept Blass's arguments, however.

"The question is not whether the secular Jew is prevented [from shaving]," he said. "The question is whether it is permitted to demand this of him... [The question

is whether], for religious reasons, one man can receive something that another, non-religious, man can't."

Mazza suggested that all bearded men be given the special masks if they have had their beard a certain length of time and sign a declaration saying they wouldn't shave at any price.

Justice Tova Strasberg-Cohen, in contrast, raised the possibility that bearded men be allowed to purchase the special masks if they pay the price difference.

The court will issue its definitive ruling at a later date.

NRP chooses delegates to party convention today

SARAH HONIG

THE National Religious Party's members are today electing delegates to their party convention.

The NRP has 125,000 registered members, all eligible to cast ballots. They will be electing 1,000 delegates from among 1,900 in the running.

The party convention is due to decide whether the NRP will switch to the primary system to choose its leader and Knesset candidates.

Meanwhile, the party had put its Castel Building in north Tel Aviv up for sale in an effort to get its finances out of the red. The building has been the party headquarters for over four decades.

The sale of the Castel, estimated to be worth at least \$5 million, should considerably improve the party's finances.

The NRP is expected to move its headquarters to the party offices in Jerusalem.

Six indicted for allegedly smuggling liquefied cocaine

RAINE MARCUS

SIX men including a Colombian national were indicted in Tel Aviv District Court yesterday for allegedly smuggling more than eight kilograms of liquefied cocaine from Bogota to Israel, via Europe.

Motti Spiegel was caught last month at Ben-Gurion Airport in possession of seven bottles of liquefied cocaine disguised as Colombian coffee liqueur and weighing eight kilograms, following prolonged surveillance in Europe. He led police to the homes of other suspects who were then arrested.

Under questioning, Spiegel told narcotics squad detectives that although he had smuggled bottles of cocaine on previous occasions of his own volition, he had been blackmailed into smuggling the last consignment. According to the charge sheet, he was told by other gang members that if he re-

fused to bring eight kilograms he would have to pay a fine of \$12,000.

Spiegel has been listed as a prosecution witness and is expected to testify against other gang members in return for a lighter sentence.

The first shipment was allegedly smuggled here last December by Meir Zehavi and Spiegel, who brought two bottles of cocaine, the first time the drug had appeared here in liquid form.

Police suspect that one of the gang converted the liquid into powdered cocaine, using a simple chemical process. Other shipments were allegedly brought here in February by Tamir Peretz and Shalom Barzani, and in April, a deal arranged by Colombian resident Miguel Gomez Cardoso, who was arrested while testing the cocaine brought to him by Spiegel.

Two plead not guilty to bugging office of Securities Authority head

RAINE MARCUS

AN ACCOUNTANT and his brother-in-law, accused of bugging the head of the Securities Authority, pleaded not guilty to charges of wiretapping in Tel Aviv Magistrates Court yesterday, but the prosecution predicted that a plea bargain would be reached.

Accountant Ika Bash and Dov Tal allegedly smuggled a scanner from the US and used it to listen to and record mobile phone conversations.

Scanners can intercept mobile phone conversations at random and may not be used to monitor specific phone lines.

According to the indictment, Tal recorded several conversations, including one between Arye

Mintkevitch, head of the Securities Authority, and Haim Stessel, chairman of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. On another occasion Tal recorded a conversation between Mintkevitch and reporter Yoav Yitzhak without receiving either party's permission.

Bash, whose clients include former CIA executives Yitzhak Shrem and Aharon Dovrat, was given the recordings by Tal and listened to them, according to the indictment.

Tal is accused of listening to several mobile phone conversations from 1988-1993.

The trial date has been set for next year.

'Haifa rescue workers under-equipped'

THE police, Magen David Adom, and the fire department's rescue service are not equipped to deal with dangerous materials, Haifa police chief Ya'acov Borovsky warned yesterday.

Borovsky, speaking at the end of a three-hour joint exercise by rescue authorities in the Haifa Bay area, said rescue workers did not

have enough protective equipment to deal with accidents involving dangerous materials.

He said there were not enough protective suits or gas masks, preventing rescue teams from functioning properly in the field.

Experts from the Environment Ministry also participated in the exercise. (Hem)

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